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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1910.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
TUESDAY NEXT, April 5, at 3 o'clock, ARTHUR HARDEN, Esq., D.Sc. Ph.D. F.R.S., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'The Modern Development of the Problem of Alcoholic Fermentation.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.
THURSDAY, April 7, at 3 o'clock, TOM G. LONGSTAFF, Esq., M.A. M.D. F.R.C.S., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'The Himalayan Region.' Half-a-Guinea.
SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock, W. W. STARMER, Esq., F.R.A.M., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on 'Bells, Carillons, and Chimes.' Half-a-Guinea.
Subscription to all the Courses in the Season Two Guineas.
THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be RESUMED on APRIL 9, at 9 o'clock, when Prof. PERCIVAL LOWELL will give a Discourse on 'Lowell Observatory Photographs of the Planets.'

Societies.

BUDDHIST SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
Patron—H.M. THE KING OF SIAM, President—Prof. T. W. RHYNS DAVIDS, LL.D., Publications: THE BUDDHIST REVIEW Quarterly, and other Works. Full particulars as to Meetings, &c., from THE SECRETARIES, 41, Great Russell Street, W.C.

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Educational.

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DATES OF EXAMINATIONS, &c., 1910.
The Table of Dates of Examinations, &c., 1910, may be obtained on application to
JOSEPH M'GRATH, LL.D., Registrar of the University.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—AN EXAMINATION
FOR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS of 70L and under, open to Boys under 15 on July 1, will be held on JULY 13 and Following Days.—Apply HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

MISS LOUISA DREWRY'S MEETINGS for the STUDY of LITERATURE will BEGIN again on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 7.45 p.m. Subject—Matthew Arnold's 'Hopes'; and PHILISA V. April 7 at 11.15 a.m. Subject—'Belshazzar's Adventure,' by Robert Browning.—43, King Henry's Road, London, N.W.

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Further particulars may be obtained from P. HMBLETHWAITE, M.A., Registrar.

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GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
OXFORD STUDIES IN SOCIAL AND LEGAL HISTORY ..	389
THE COMMON SENSE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY..	390
THE APOTHEOSIS OF SWIFT ..	391
ROGERS'S EDITION OF THE ACHARNIANS ..	392
NEW NOVELS (The Greatest Wish in the World; The Exiles of Falco; Devoted Ways; Lord Loveland Discovers America; Anthony Wilding; I Will Maintain; My Lady of Aros; L'Ombre de l'Amour) ..	393-394
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY ..	394
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Price of Blood; Dod's Parliamentary Companion; Carteggio del Conte Federico Confalonieri; Correspondance du Duc d'Aumale et de Cuvillier-Fleury; Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa; East London Visions; Record of the Upper Norwood Athenæum)	395-396
ADOLF TOBLER ..	396
SHAKESPEARE AND THE MOUNTJOYS; AN EARLY VISIGOTHIC MS. AT AUTUN; SALE ..	398
LIST OF NEW BOOKS ..	398
LITERARY GOSSIP ..	399
SCIENCE—ENTOMOLOGY; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP ..	401-403
FINE ARTS—THE CULTS OF THE GREEK STATES; FRENCH CHATEAUX IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY; THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS; THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME; NADAR THE CARICATURIST; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS ..	403-407
MUSIC—MR. BEECHAM'S SEASON AT HIS MAJESTY'S; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK ..	407
DRAMA—ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE ..	407
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS ..	408

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More than three hundred pages are taken up by an elaborate study of the 'English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution,' by Prof. A. Savine of the University of Moscow. Prof. Savine is an old pupil of Prof. Vinogradoff, and, we believe, his successor in the chair which he once held at Moscow. It has already been published in Russian, but it is an excellent thing that such thorough and careful work should be made accessible to English readers. It is the more valuable since its scope is narrower than its title, but within its limited purview the work is extraordinarily sound. Prof. Savine's object is to ascertain by a minute study the light thrown by the well-known 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' of 1535 on the condition of the English monasteries immediately before their dissolution. It is characteristic of English scholarship that it should have been left for a foreigner to set forth in detail the lessons to be drawn from a document that had been accessible in print for the best part of a century.

The 'Valor' is an unpromising mass of statistics, rapidly put together with little system. Only a limited portion of it deals with the monasteries at all, and it is with this portion alone that the Moscow professor is concerned. He has, indeed, still further narrowed his field by excluding—rather unfortunately, we think—the four Welsh dioceses from his consideration, so that his theme is the English monasteries in the narrower sense. After an elaborate account of the circumstances which led to the survey, Prof. Savine goes on to examine its contents, and indicates the lights which other surveys, notably those of the Dissolution Commissioners, throw on his subject. He then proceeds to his main theme of the monastic economy on the eve of the Dissolution.

The information given in the 'Valor' relevant to Prof. Savine's subject varies greatly. In some districts details are full; in others, negligent commissioners have cut them down to a minimum. What is specially admirable in this study is the careful skill with which the widely scattered data of all sorts are brought together and compelled to yield the maximum of historical information. To take one example only, Prof. Savine is anxious to determine the proportion of receipts from monastic domain farmed by the monks themselves to the income from woods, which were generally kept in their own hands. He finds that in about forty houses the receipts from "domain in hand" and the income from woods are given separately. By collecting and adding up this information, and comparing it with the total income of these forty monasteries, he is led to the conclusion that the income from domain and woods together amounts to a little less than 10 per cent of the rural revenue of those houses. Of this 7½ per cent comes from domain, and

2½ from the woods. Elsewhere he gives a list of about eighty houses which mention the income from domain only. As this amounts also to nearly 10 per cent, he is justified in concluding that these figures include the revenues from woods, though they are not separately mentioned, and also in the view that 10 per cent is a safe proportion to assign to revenues from domain in hand in the case of the English monasteries as a whole.

This example is perhaps sufficient to show not only the thoroughness, but also the austerity, of Prof. Savine's method, which is largely one of statistical enumeration and averaging. The long tables of figures and the discussions of the inferences which are to be derived from them can only be mastered, or even appreciated, as the result of prolonged effort. The full value of Prof. Savine's labours must be told some years hence by a scholar who has worked over analogous ground with the same data before him. Such examination of his figures as we have been able to make has given us a high idea of their accuracy and importance. Anyhow, it will be no longer necessary for those working on this subject to have recourse to the great seventeenth-century scholars, as Prof. Savine was forced to do by reason of the lack of modern guides who had paid any attention to the matter.

Prof. Savine expresses himself with the utmost brevity, and has packed an extraordinary amount of matter into his monograph. It is to be regretted that he has not even allowed himself the luxury of a concluding chapter in which he might have summarized the important general results of his inquiry. We may therefore usefully mention some of them here. The gross income of the English monasteries in 1535 amounted to about 160,000*l.*, of which the temporal income, mainly from lands, was three quarters, and the spiritual income, mainly from tithes, one quarter of the whole. Of the temporal income, about 12 per cent was urban income, especially the rent of land in towns, and it is natural, as London was the one big town in those days, that a large proportion of this belonged to the London monasteries. The industrial income of the monks was extremely insignificant. They seldom carried on trades or manufactures, and rarely worked for markets. They were landholders living on their rents, and lords deriving profit from the jurisdictions that were in their hands. They rarely farmed their own domains, and commonly let them on long leases to lay cultivators. The large proportion in which their arable land still stood to their pasture and meadow shows that the "agrarian revolution of the Tudor period" had not as yet made great progress, though the immensely higher rent derived from pasture and meadow was eloquent of the economic advantages of substituting grazing for tillage. There were about 7,000 "religious persons" then residing in the monasteries, and about three and a half times as many laymen obtained their living within the monastic walls. The charitable

and educational work of the monasteries has been exaggerated, and Abbot Gasquet's view of the "democratic" sympathies and influence of the monks is modified by emphasizing the extraordinary variety of their social outlook.

All books have the "defects of their qualities," and the statistical methods of Prof. Savine do not always allow for exceptions, and give little room for local colour and human interest. It is to be regretted that more trouble was not taken to normalize the forms of place-names, though the Index Locorum, which is wonderfully complete, does something in this direction. Had more effort been made to use the same words to express the same house, there would have been less need to regret, for example, the appearance of "Byland" and "Bellalaund" in the Index, as if they represented two different Yorkshire houses. A few slips may be noted. The Act of 26 Henry VIII. enacted not that "newly ordained clergy" should pay firstfruits, but newly appointed clergy, which was a different thing. It is not made clear that the commissions on which the 'Valor' was based were by shires, and not by dioceses, at least so far as England is concerned. Lewes in Surrey (p. 133) is a slip; and there was never a hundred of Clitheroe (p. 195). In view, however, of the immense mass of detail with which Prof. Savine deals, and his residence so far away from the field of his investigations, the percentage of even trivial slips is remarkably small. Altogether his monograph may be warmly praised as representing the best sort of painstaking and unostentatious work by which historical science is permanently advanced.

As Prof. Savine represents the Moscow period of Prof. Vinogradoff's activity, so Mr. de Zulueta illustrates the influence of the master on his more recent Oxford pupils. His treatise of about 80 pages on the patronage of villages is the outcome of work started in Prof. Vinogradoff's "Seminar" two years ago on the Theodosian code. In the form of a commentary on two titles in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian, Mr. de Zulueta shows in detail the ways in which the patronage afforded by powerful folks to the peasantry in certain parts of the Eastern Empire, and especially in Egypt, enabled them to defraud the tax-gatherer, and so throw the whole burden of taxation on the peasants of villages who had not the good fortune to enjoy the protection of the mighty. Mr. de Zulueta's study includes a statement of the legal means taken to redress these abuses, and some weighty remarks on the *colonnate*, "the dominating fact in the agricultural situation during our epoch" through which men were kept on the land, and the land taxes enforced, despite aristocratic influence.

Our only complaint against Mr. de Zulueta is that he has not given us an index. We hope that in future volumes the editor will insist that all his contributors shall have an index-conscience as highly developed as is Prof. Savine's.

The Common Sense of Political Economy, including a Study of the Human Basis of Economic Law. By Philip H. Wicksteed. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS new volume by Mr. Wicksteed contains much careful thought well expressed, rising at times to real eloquence. It is a good example of what can be achieved by painstaking perseverance working in a connected and energetic manner. The book is intended, as we learn in the Preface, "primarily as a popular, but systematic exposition of the 'Marginal' theory of Economics." It "bases economic thought on the broad experiences of daily life and the psychology of choice between alternatives." "This principle," Mr. Wicksteed tells us,

"furnishes the clue to all the most intricate problems of the abstract theory of Political Economy... It attempts to start with the reader from the very beginning, and to place a clue in his hands which will lead him directly and inevitably from the facts and observations of his own daily experience to an intimate comprehension of the machinery of the commercial and industrial world."

Further, it is intended to convince professed students of Political Economy that any special or unusual features in the system thus constructed are not to be regarded as daring innovations or heresies, but are strictly involved, and often explicitly recognized, in the best economic teaching of recent years.

The author of 'The Alphabet of Economic Science' has thus advanced to an investigation which he truly says is of the nature of a Grammar. We ought to mention at the outset that it contains many well-arranged diagrams explaining the text, and devoted to the representation of Margins.

To do the work justice in a limited space is difficult, but we will do our best to put its scope before our readers:—

"Probably no one can get the highest and most sustained form of enjoyment out of literature without a considerable amount of drudgery of one kind or another; and the same is true of art, and at least equally so of science."

Mr. Wicksteed has undertaken the drudgery. His readers have the advantage of the result.

The volume is divided into three parts. The first aims at simple and direct construction of the science; the second describes the methods of explanation. In the third the writer has

"endeavoured to shew that the principles elaborated in the first two Books will furnish the student of Political and Social Reform with something like an instrument of precision, by which he may be able to analyse both the familiar phenomena of public life and the various movements and suggestions which are put forward with the view to social amelioration."

The principle of the first book is explained in its summary: "We should approach the problems of the industrial

administration of resources from the field of domestic and personal administration to which we all have access." Mr. Wicksteed develops this by a very ingenious estimate of the difficulties of a housewife who, having a general idea of what she requires, has, when she reaches a market, to regulate her purchases according to the prices she has to pay, so that she obtains all that is needed without "disproportionate pinching" in some other direction. Through a variety of careful examples we learn that business

"is primarily a vast network of organisations by which any person or combination of persons can direct their resources and their powers to the accomplishment of their purposes, without the necessity of a direct relation, hard and often impossible to secure, between the object sought and the faculties and materials directly at command."

The theme is developed with care and elaboration. The influence of very small differences of price is followed up in great detail. The smallest appreciable cause will as a rule produce an appreciable effect. "But this does not explain everything. Sometimes there is a combination among the retailers to keep up the price and limit the sale." Thus

"an importer of bananas found that he could not sell his imports in Liverpool because the retailers would not lower the selling price, and the customers would not buy the increased supply at the current prices. He was obliged to import six London costermongers to hawk the bananas at the cheap rate in order to break down the combination."

This is an instance of Mr. Wicksteed's stores of effective anecdote and illustration. He describes land as a tool. What we mean by "land" in ordinary life, he says, "is very largely a product in which effort has been stored just as much as in a plough; and from the point of view of commerce or industry there seems to be no difference between them."

Besides describing land thus, he carries his investigation onwards almost through every situation of ordinary life. Markets are explained, not only those in which the requirements of daily life are supplied, but the money market also, and services, as well as the supply of "long-service commodities." Banking is not overlooked, and the power of the "quantity law" as regulating the value of the currency is doubted. This is one of the most difficult questions in money matters; but while recognizing its difficulties, we cannot see that Mr. Wicksteed's arguments tend to solve them.

The third book begins by saying: "The systematic portion of our task is completed. It remains to illustrate and test the value of the instrument of analysis which is now in our hands by applying it to concrete cases," and a number of these are analyzed.

The differences between speculation, insurance, and gambling supply the materials for an interesting discussion. The remarks on the housing problem enable

us to understand the great effort which will be required to remove that blot on our civilization, and what that effort implies. After the description of "land" as being of the nature of a "tool," as being very largely a product in which labour has been stored, which occurs early in the volume, the remark on taxing the unearned increment as a value the "creation of which cannot be brought home to any assignable individual or individuals, and may, therefore, be considered as a communal product," appears rather as a surprise. But we must not go on further.

When Mr. Wicksteed's work reaches a new edition, as we hope it may, the opportunity should be taken of supplying an index as well as a good table of contents. The summary at the beginning of each chapter is of service, but it does not allow the reader to see at one view the course of investigation followed. The book is one in which these additions would be especially valuable.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF SWIFT.

THE ladies of Queen Anne's day, we know, fairly grovelled before Dr. Jonathan Swift. "Priestly orders and a bullying disposition," Miss Smith tells us, "probably accounted for his circle of woman worshippers." His latest biographer adopts the same—we had almost written abject—posture, but on severely scientific grounds. "In these days of psychology," we learn, "the great men of the past may be treated with the same insight as those of the present," and it is with a "psychological thermometer" that Miss Smith takes the Dean's temperature at the risk of bursting the glass. It may be, indeed, that "we have barely learnt the alphabet of psychology," and "it is perhaps an impossibility for the mind of the Teuton to understand the necessity of it"; but in spite of this admission the biographer gaily applies the barely alphabetic method, with the result that, to borrow a term from contemporary economics, she proclaims herself a "wholehogger." Tested by the psychological criterion, Swift is seen to be an "idealist," indeed a very "Don Quixote," a "courtier and chivalrous knight," "the greatest altruist known to history." We fancy that the Dean would have felt rather puzzled what to do with all these fine epithets, except to make short work of them. Politically, we are told, he was "the man who alone had a voice with supreme authority." As a writer he was "the wonderful musician" whose pen could make the very stones turn and listen, like Orpheus's lyre.

He had also "the saving sense of humour." Now, whatever sense of humour Swift possessed, it was not of the "saving" kind, the humour which laughs genially, often at itself, and with

its objects, and sees the "fun" of the *ludibrium rerum humanarum*. It was never fun to him, but grim earnest. Miss Smith herself seems to be rather lacking in the sense of humour. An exquisite example is seen in her criticism of the 'Tale of a Tub.' Swift, we know, exclaimed in his old age, "Good God! what a genius I had when I wrote that book!" Miss Smith corrects: "He should rather have said, 'What potentiality for genius I had!'" Swift 'On the Potentiality for Genius' might have out shone the 'Meditation on a Broomstick.' But then Miss Smith writes of "the inimitable humour" of the Bickerstaff papers, which were surely a laboured and ponderous pleasantry. The truth is that as a mere humorist Swift was by no means "inimitable." Satire is something more, a different matter altogether.

Miss Smith has, of course, a right to her own opinions, which, we willingly add, are connected with, if not exactly founded upon, a fair acquaintance with the literature of the period. She writes cleverly and sympathetically about many of the great figures of the time, though with a dangerous zest for epigram, and a passion for "tall" writing. Her book is really more a series of essays written round Swift as a centre than an ordered biography, and the reader is expected to know many facts about the life which she merely alludes to. She is filled with zeal to redress the balance of adverse criticism from which her hero has suffered. But we do not think that recent criticism has been unfair to Swift, however it was with the older detractors. Sir Henry Craik's able and measured biography is admirably just, if not exactly enthusiastic; the brilliant little life by Churton Collins and the clever sketch by Mr. Moriarty certainly do not err on the side of coldness or severity. Miss Smith does no good service to a genius who needed no such defence, by laying on the colours so thickly that one hardly can look at her picture without laughing; for the portrait is really an inverted caricature. To take a small point: she singles out for admiration the special quality which Swift's style does not possess. She calls him the "wonderful musician." Had she dwelt on the incisiveness, force, virility, scornfulness, plausibility, or logic (real or sophisticated) of his language, no one could demur; but the charm of music was absolutely wanting. Nor does Swift gain by being set up on a pedestal as an "idealist," an "altruist," "the ascetic"—we remember he enjoyed his "Mergoose," and did not despise a good dinner. The whole tone of the biography is that of unreal, exaggerated adulation, which cloyes, and at last disgusts.

It is difficult, moreover, to regard the repudiation of Swift's coarseness as quite candid. Miss Smith maintains that "coarseness is not habitual to him," and that the "repulsive" element in his poetry is merely "the sublimity of realism," though often due (she considers) to the exigencies of rhyme. One is glad to

think that she cannot have read the 'Lady's Dressing-room.' It is possible to set down much of Swift's disgusting coarseness to "the spirit of the century in which he lived, when men, if they were lacking in refinement, did not take the trouble to hide it under the flimsy veil of innuendo and suggestion"; but we do not see how that "proves" that he was not "lacking in refinement," or in other words coarse. Indeed, the matter does not admit of argument, and Miss Smith herself, in a burst of candour, confesses that she thinks Swift meant exactly what he said when he drew the loathsome picture of the Yahoos, and that it was "the last savage protest" of the "altruist" who was "bitterly enraged against those human beings with whom he had come closely in contact, those men and women who had caused the ruin of all his projects." We should have said, rather, that the rage was against those with whom he had not come closely in contact; for Swift, as he admitted, "heartily loved John, Peter, Thomas," while only in the abstract he "detested the animal called man."

Another instance of what looks like sophistry is the apology for Swift's alleged "snobbishness." "His attitude to his superiors," we read,

"was an attitude never found in snobbish people. It has its place in the character of the most simple people. It is a characteristic which always accompanies simplicity. It is a part of the mind which loves to look on and talk about those in high places, not as they are brought into a subjective connection, but simply as beings greater than the speaker. It is the feeling which the valet has for his titled master. It implies an enormous capacity for reverence of an elementary kind."

With all deference to Miss Smith, we venture to say that this is nonsense. Swift's reverence was so "elementary" as to be often indiscernible; but he never looked on any one with the eye of a valet.

The biographer is equally convinced of her hero's immaculate conduct towards the women with whom his name is inseparably connected. She has a proper contempt for "those who spend their time washing up in an obscure light in the back kitchen of history"—an excellent phrase—the "greasemongers" who credited and discussed various mendacious scandals and slanders concerning Swift's and Stella's parentage; and she considers that to argue for or against Swift's supposed marriage is "an impertinence of the worst type." Yet even a "psychologist," it would seem, may hold, and even debate, views, which appear to take some colour from the researches of the late precocious Otto Weininger, on the subject of friendship between man and woman; and accordingly Miss Smith contends that Swift was "not to blame" for temporizing with Vanessa, and "could not have acted differently." It was only "respect, esteem, and kindness." The letter in which the Dean assured Miss Vanhomrigh that "jamais personne au monde n'a été aimée, estimée, adorée par votre ami que vous" is not quoted by the apologist,

which looks like another instance of want of candour; if it must come to "washing up in back kitchens," it is as well to do it thoroughly. Miss Smith has little mercy for Vanessa, and none at all for Varina: O no! "we cannot pity her." Perhaps, a man is needed to realize the woman's side of the question.

Apart from its exaggerations, the latest biography of Swift contains no novelties, except a remarkable number of mistakes. The extracts from Swift's works are usually inaccurately printed, sometimes with misleading results. Various quotations are made, ostensibly from the 'Journal to Stella,' which contain such terms as "eczema," and "herpes," and are obviously inferences, not extracts, and should not be placed within inverted commas. The dates are often wrong. Stella's age is under-estimated by three years in two places. Croker is made the son of a peer. Tisdall is spelt "Tindall," and his proposal for Stella's hand is referred to in the phrase "the story goes," though the "story" is contained in a full and explicit letter of Swift himself. An author who heads a chapter 'The Proskénion' should not write "Juvenilian" or "carcopithecus."

The worst blunders occur in the sixteen illustrations. Latham's portrait of Bishop Berkeley is given as "Lord Berkeley," the Lord Deputy. The familiar "Berwick" portrait of Stella is attributed to Charles Jervas—evidently by a confusion with a different, but equally well-known portrait, also in the Dublin National Gallery. A drawing is reproduced of a ruin called Swiftbrook, "the house of the Swift family." But their house was Swiftsheathe, which, far from being a ruin, is a fine old mansion and demesne on the Nore, still in the possession of the descendants of Godwin Swift. The illustration of "Woodpark, Dublin, the residence of Charles Ford," bears no resemblance to the Woodpark in an engraving printed by Sir F. Falkiner, which was in county Meath. Of the two busts stated to have been "executed at this time" i.e. when Swift was about the age of sixty, the one in St. Patrick's Cathedral is undoubtedly posthumous, and the other, a very interesting and fine one in the Deanery has no history, date, or ascription, and is curiously omitted from Falkiner's list altogether.

The "Bibliography" at the end of the volume ignores Sir Henry Craik's Life, misspells other authors, and gives no dates of editions. The Index is slight, yet redundant, for Lady Betty Berkeley and Lady Betty Germain appear, following the text, as two people.

The Acharnians of Aristophanes. The Greek Text, revised, with a Translation into Corresponding Metres, Introduction, and Commentary, by Benjamin Bickley Rogers. (Bell & Sons.)

SOME editors of the classics leave us, for all their pains, almost worse off than they found us, out of touch with the author

and the subject, weary of emendations, notes, and pedantry. Other editors, of whom is Mr. Rogers, are as welcome as flowers in spring: they have a surety of touch which inspires confidence, and a sense of proportion which exhausts neither the patience of the reader nor the possibilities of the subject.

It is more than half a century since Mr. Rogers began to edit the plays of Aristophanes. To younger men, who range more wide than deep, and conceive that the Germans are the only thorough guides to scholarship, Mr. Rogers should be something of a revelation. He is master of the graces of his own language no less than of Greek.

The present volume, dealing as it does with the earliest play of Aristophanes extant, will ultimately take its place at the head of the series. The arrangement is the same as before—an Introduction, in which the main topics of literary and political interest are treated in general (but by no means superficial) fashion; text and translation on opposite pages, with notes at foot; and *apparatus criticus* in a separate section at the end.

The Introduction, an eminently readable piece of work, includes several points of value to scholars. Such are the idea that the traditional connexion of Aristophanes's family with Ægina not only affords some grounds for the *γραφὴ ξενίας* brought against him by Cleon, but also explains the mention of that island in the Parabasis of 'The Acharnians,' where the Spartans claim Ægina, not for its own sake, but to gain possession of the poet himself; the suggestion (made by the same editor more than forty years ago, and now reasserted with the force of experience) that Thucydides recognized, and relied for information upon, the historical comedies of Aristophanes; the explanation of the *ἐκκύκλημα*; and the discussion on the *Διονύσια*, in which it is argued (rightly, as we think) that there were only two such festivals in Athens itself—the Lenæan, called also Anthesteria because it was celebrated in the month Anthesterion, and the Great or City Dionysia.

At the Lenæa, which was a festival of residents only, Aristophanes succeeded with 'The Acharnians,' 'The Knights,' 'The Wasps,' and 'The Frogs'; but he failed of success with 'The Clouds,' 'The Peace,' and 'The Birds,' performed at the Great Dionysia (τὰ ἀρχαιότερα Διονύσια according to Thucydides, ii. 15), "the splendid festival at which the allies and visitors from all friendly states were present."

In his first play, 'The Banqueters' (*Δαιταλείς*), produced at the Lenæa of 427 B.C., Aristophanes probably satirized the new sophistry, as in the "sister Comedy" of 'The Clouds' four years later; in his second, 'The Babylonians' (426), performed at the Great Dionysia, and therefore *παρόντων τῶν ξένων*, he ridiculed state officials and Cleon, who promptly denounced him for *ἔβρις* by means of an

εἰσαγγελία. It is in the Parabasis of 'The Acharnians' that Aristophanes makes his reply, warning the Athenians not to be fooled by the empty satisfaction of rhetorical novelties, and justifying, in the eyes of an audience not entirely Athenian, his criticism on the methods of state administration, by the line καὶ τοὺς δῆμονες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν δείξας ὡς δημοκρατοῦνται (642). "I feel no doubt," says Mr. Rogers,

"that he is here using *δημοκρατεῖσθαι* in the sense of being governed not by *their own*, but by the *Athenian Demos*; and that in the Babylonians he sought to portray the manner in which the subject democracies of the isles were ruled by the sovereign democracy of Athens; or, to speak more precisely, to point out the injuries inflicted on the allies by the demagogues, the Demos-leaders of the Athenian Republic. This was a topic very near the heart of Aristophanes; it would give the greatest gratification to the allies themselves; while to speak the truth on the subject before an Athenian audience undoubtedly required great courage and involved great peril to the speaker."

This view is undoubtedly right: young Aristophanes, honest from the first, put into this play the whole of his patriotic and literary creed, just as a young curate puts all the theology he knows into his first sermons. That is why Mr. Rogers is justified in his remark concerning Aristophanes that

"if only one of his Comedies had survived to our day, I think that this is the one which would have given us the most comprehensive idea of the range of Aristophanic satire."

Ex pede Herculem: ex Acharnensibus Aristophanem.

The excellence of Mr. Rogers's translation is well known. We have occasionally heard a murmur against him for an apparent flimsiness of rendering in places where a closer adherence to the Greek might have been possible or useful; but against such criticism it is proper to set the general verdict not only of scholars, but also of readers who, with no Greek, have gathered from his translations the same vivid pictures of what Athenians were and did, the same ideas of lyric beauty and loyal citizenship, the same sense of buoyant, boisterous mirth, which Grecians treasure in the original. The following seem to us good examples in the present play:—

Let honour and praise be the guerdon, he says, of the Poet whose satire has stayed you
From believing the orators' novel conceits where-
with they cajoled and betrayed you;
Who bids you despise adulation and lies, nor be
citizens Vacant and Vain.
For before, when an embassy came from the states
intriguing your favour to gain,
And called you the town of the VIOLET CROWN, so
grand and exalted ye grew,
That at once on your tiptails erect ye would sit,
those crowns were so pleasant to you.
And then, if they added the SHINY, they got what-
ever they asked for their praises,
Though apter, I ween, for the oily sardine than for
you and your City the phrase is.
By this he's a true benefactor to you, and by show-
ing with humour dramatic
The way that our wise democratic allies are ruled
by our State democratic.—LL. 633-42.

Or in Megarian Scotch :—

Aweel, I ken a pawkie Megara-trick,
 I'se busk ye up, an' say I'm bringin' piggies.
 Here, slip these wee bit clooties on yere nieves,
 An' shaw yeresells a decent grumphy's weans.
 For gin' I tak' ye hame unselt, by Hairmes
 Ye'll thole the warst extremities o' clemmin'.
 Ne'est, pit thir lang pig-snowties owre yere nebs,
 An' stech yere bodies in this sackie. Sae,
 An' min' ye grunt an' grane an' g-r-r awa',
 An' mak' the skirls o' little Mystery piggies.
 Mysel' will ca' for Dicaopolis.
 Hae! Dicaopolis!
 Are ye for buyin' onie pigs the day?

LL. 738-49.

Here is a lyric passage :—

Pray we that Zeus calmly reduce to destruction
 emphatic and utter
 That meanest of poets and meanest of men,
 Antimachus, offspring of Sputter;
 The Choregus who sent me away without any
 supper at all
 At the feast of Lenæa; I pray, two Woes that
 Choregus befall.
 May he hanker for a dish of the subtle cuttle fish;
 May he see the cuttle sailing through its brine and
 through its oil.
 On its little table lying, hot and hissing from the
 frying,
 Till it anchor close beside him, when alas! and
 Woe betide him!
 As he reaches forth his hand for the meal the Gods
 provide him,
 May a dog snatch and carry off the spoil, off the
 spoil,
 May a dog snatch and carry off the spoil.

LL. 1151-61.

Of the notes it is enough to say that they rarely, if ever, miss the point: they are learned without being laboured. The note on l. 1093 (*ἀρχοστρίδες, τὰ φίλαθ' Ἀρμόδιον, καλαί*), where a jesting echo of a well-known popular song at Athens is traced, is typical of the subtlety of Mr. Rogers.

In the introductory remarks to his *apparatus criticus* for which Mr. Rogers has no mean equipment in the thirty-seven editions of 'The Acharnians' upon his library shelves) considerable trouble is taken to prove that Elmsley was not, as has been supposed and alleged, indebted to Porson's MS. notes on 'The Acharnians.' *De mortuis*—and we gladly leave the controversy to rest with Mr. Rogers's tribute to them both: "Porson and Elmsley are amongst the brightest stars of English scholarship, and Elmsley's position, if not so brilliant, is as fully assured as the position of Porson."

The main points which stand out, in this edition as in the others of the series, are the abiding sanity of the editor, his judicial fairness in estimating varieties of reading and rendering, and his intimate sense—we might almost call it the intuitive sense—of the humour and the subtlety of Aristophanes. It is worth noting that with all his broadness (natural enough in his own day, but to our modern morality largely indecent) Aristophanes must still be regarded as the most refined among the poets of the Old Comedy. Whether we believe (as Mr. Rogers would like to believe, though the evidence does not convince his legal mind) the anecdote related in the Aldine edition of 1498, that St. Chrysostom always took twenty-eight comedies of Aristophanes to bed with him as his pillow, we can at least re-echo the epithet which Christians and pagans alike have bestowed on the poet—*ὁ χαρίεις*. It is this charm, this ease and grace, which Mr. Rogers reproduces for us so well in an age of slovenly English and unlovely worldlings.

NEW NOVELS.

The Greatest Wish in the World. By E. Temple Thurston. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. TEMPLE THURSTON would seem to have, for the time being at least, abandoned the somewhat stern realism that gave to 'Sally Bishop,' with other of his earlier books, so vital and arresting a quality; and, in all likelihood, he will find his present mood more to the general taste. This story lacks the vivacious charm of 'The City of Beautiful Nonsense,' but it makes pleasant reading for all that. The influence of Dickens is much in evidence both as regards manner and matter, while the dominant note is an element of kindly and whimsical sentiment. The beneficent priest who adopts the little foundling heroine and brings her simple love-story to a happy issue, together with his worthy housekeeper, Pinchers, the genial muffin-man, Mrs. Gooseberry, and the sailor hero, are all briskly drawn; while the suggestion of Father O'Leary's own buried romance is touched with tenderness and grace.

The Exiles of Faloo. By Barry Pain. (Methuen & Co.)

HUMOUR and romance blend happily in this tale of a club composed of disreputable gentlemen and escaped criminals, who find the privacy of their asylum in the South Sea disturbed by the arrival of a pious retired manufacturer and his pretty niece. One of the club's members is a doctor whose sin against society is due to too much compassion, and for him a pretty love-affair is developed; most of the other members die in a native rising. A weird character is the King of Faloo, who destroys offending men without the use of any visible agent. An original and dramatic incident is the death of a detective from Scotland Yard, who prefers the bullet of a humane British criminal to the blind vengeance of South Sea Islanders.

Devious Ways. By Gilbert Cannan. (Heinemann.)

MR. CANNAN'S new novel deals with the adventures—mainly emotional and amatory—of a young man who is as self-conscious and as unaccountably attractive as Peter Homunculus. There is hardly a character in the book who does not in one way or another, succumb to his fascinating personality, the charm of which however, is not quite convincingly demonstrated for us. He is subject to violent emotions; and eccentric, even hectic, gusts of feeling are apt to carry him away at critical moments, while at other times his demeanour strikes us as being almost preternaturally inscrutable. The book, although undoubtedly clever in parts, is too amorphous and inchoate for success, being virtually an agglomeration of moods

and episodes assembled, as it were, at random. It has the merit of extreme candour, while, on the other hand, it is sadly lacking in lucidity.

Lord Loveland Discovers America. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Illustrated by Cyrus Cuneo. (Methuen & Co.)

LORD LOVELAND'S discoveries are concerned not only with America, but also with his own imperfections; and the rude shocks to which he is exposed through a series of entirely unconvincing fortuities are instruments in his conversion to the higher humanities. Beginning as a mere guardsman with military honours and an ancient peerage, in search of an American heiress, he experiences as waif, waiter, and "barnstormer" trials which develop his finer instincts, and lead up to an ideal marriage with a wealthy and gifted lady. The automobile plays only a subordinate part in this novel, which might have interested us more had every move on the board been less obvious. There is a superabundance of sentiment which approaches the mawkish.

Anthony Wilding. By Rafael Sabatini. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. SABATINI'S story is concerned with the failure of the Monmouth Rebellion, and tells how it was due in part to the premature landing of the young Duke, and to the disorganized and half-hearted efforts of his adherents to rouse the country. Wilding, the hero, who in the opening chapters has rather the appearance of a villain, proves himself, however, the most faithful, as he is the most vigorous, of the Duke's followers. He is, indeed, no less loyal to a venture into which he has been thrust against his better judgment than he is to the woman who has consented to marry him as the price of her worthless brother's existence. It takes Ruth an inordinately long time to discover her husband's value as compared to that of the cowardly coxcombs who are ready to betray better men to save their own skins, but meantime we have a well-written and spirited romance.

I Will Maintain. By Marjorie Bowen. (Methuen & Co.)

MISS BOWEN has written not a romance founded on history, but an historical study of the characters of those protagonists in a critical period of Dutch history, William of Orange and the De Witts. Her book is overlong, but is an extremely conscientious and painstaking piece of work, which is calculated to add to her reputation. As fiction it is hardly successful, but as an imaginative reconstruction of the history of the time it is remarkable. It contains no love-interest, nor has it any hero beyond William. Its

purpose is to paint the young Stadtholder as he conceivably was in life, a man of strong will, weak physique, great ambition, little generosity, strict justice, and fine courage. She adds to these accepted qualities that of attractiveness; but in this it is probable that history does not follow her. William, however, drew to him several people in this story of his fortunes, and their fascination was fatal. The story reaches its height when the Prince decides that the dykes shall be opened to arrest the advancing French. The tragedy of the De Witts ends the striking narrative; and at the close one feels that one has in reality been watching the march and issues of history rather than perusing the episodes of a novel. This is evidence of high gifts.

My Lady of Aros. By John Brandane. (Pitman & Sons.)

THE author knows her Mull very well, and can write with understanding of the natives of Eilean Aros. Criticism is disarmed by the avowal of some liberties taken with topography and history. The date is 1759, when the clans were broken; the tide of the first American emigration had set in, that of the tacksmen who went to escape the new régime (not to be confounded with the later "clearances"); and Jacobites and Hanoverians were still spying on each other. One of these "pickles," the son of the Laird of Aros, is the villain of the piece; and a lower style of traitor, counterplotting in the race for blood money, is a most repulsive portrait. There are men of honour to contrast with these, notably the fine old Jacobite in hiding, and the general fidelity and gratitude of the Highlander are recognized. Perhaps Mr. Lang's archetypal scoundrel has had his influence here, for the bad men are the better drawn. We trace also the influence of Stevenson in the story, but it has merits of its own.

L'Ombre de l'Amour. By Marcelle Tinayre. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

IN reviewing other novels we have already described Madame Marcelle Tinayre's new story since its completion in the *Revue de Paris* last year. It forms, as our readers know, a careful study of that love which is based on a woman's pity for suffering man—"la pitié amoureuse," pronounced by the father of the heroine, a well-drawn French general practitioner, to be "a hateful sentiment." Madame Tinayre has lavished pains upon the excellent doctor and the admirable daughter, trained by him; she states both sides with such affectionate impartiality that it is hard for the reader to learn towards which the author herself inclines. The scene of the story is laid in the South-Central Mountains of France, Madame Tinayre's own "country of origin."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

IN *A History of the Irish Parliamentary Party* (2 vols., Longmans) Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, formerly well known in the House of Commons, throws light upon many obscure points of Irish affairs, with some obvious contradictions and some variation of his political judgments. The only matter in which the author appears consistent is his dislike of Gladstone. But Gladstone represented a "foreign" interference in Irish affairs resented by many Irishmen—an interference, indeed, itself based upon varying principles. Most readers will find inconsistency, though the author does not, in the pages dealing with the best-remembered episode of his Parliamentary career. It was the all-but-unprecedented attack of Mr. O'Donnell upon the choice of an ambassador by a friendly power which led to the revival by the then Prime Minister of a Parliamentary weapon long obsolete in the Lower House. Referring

"to my indictment of the career of the French ambassador, M. Challemeil-Lacour, just after his appointment to the Court of St. James.... I frankly admit at the outset that my proceeding was absolutely unjustifiable from the point of view of any respecter of the law and constitution. The French ambassador might represent new and important advantages to English policy, and I believe that in fact he did. Gambetta had effected a distinct advance towards a pro-English policy, and there was great joy in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet at the result."

The picture presented in these volumes of Parnell is worth quotation:—

"He was a very noble and picturesque figure, who had been called the leader of the Irish race, but.... He wanted to get out of Kilmainham, and he crept out."

The author believes that he had

"known from the commencement, what is tolerably patent to all the world now, that the popular idol had been all through the very reverse of the strong and far-seeing statesman which popular legend and party calculation combined to invent. Long after his death, Lord Morley has admitted that Parnell never possessed a shred of constructive ability.... his distinction, his Anglo-Irish lineage, connected with some of the best patriotic traditions, had all pointed him out to the undistinguished leaders of the vast hosts of national discontent, who, without prestige themselves, all the more eagerly desired a figurehead who should possess that quality at least. Parnell's family pride and personal vanity did the rest. He was literally incapable of rejecting the tinsel crown, even on the terms of the Land League.... I knew that with all his weakness and all his shutting fast the eyes to hideous facts, Parnell loathed his Land League surroundings. His contempt for his members of Parliament passed the limits of common courtesy, and far exceeded the limits of common prudence."

A Queen at Bay. By Edmund B. d'Auvergne. (Hutchinson & Co.)—The life of Ferdinand VII.'s fourth wife, Maria Cristina, was sufficiently varied to afford matter for an interesting and amusing volume. Such a work might have been written by the Chevalier Strong in the interval between his return from Spain after Zumalacárregui's death and his founding of the Garbanzos Wine Company. Mr. d'Auvergne is less well equipped than Arthur Pendennis's friend. He is obviously less interested in the political drama than in the connubial bliss of Maria Cristina with the guardsman Muñoz whom she married some three months after Ferdinand's death, and there is nothing new in Mr. d'Auvergne's narrative of the Regent's contest with Don Carlos, and her intrigues against Espartero and the Progressives. There is, moreover, much un-

necessary repetition of questionable statements. We hear once more of a society with "the significant title of the Exterminating Angel"; the existence of the "Sociedad del Angel Exterminador" remains to be proved, and is denied by Señor Menéndez y Pelayo. Martínez de la Rosa acquired his political ideas in Paris, not in London (p. 121); the description of the regicide Martin Merino as combining "the Catholic faith with a fervent Liberalism" (p. 298) denotes a singular ignorance of this ex-friar's history, and, if Merino is to be mentioned, there is no good reason for omitting the name of Martínez de la Riva. The author does not appear to be equal to the task he has taken in hand: a much more vivid idea of the political situation in Spain at this period can be gathered from such plays by Bretón de los Herreros as 'Muérete y verás' or 'Desvergüenza' than from his pages.

If, in turning over the two well-printed volumes of *The Life of Joan of Arc*, translated by Winifred Stephens (John Lane), we are less conscious than usual of the impassable gulf fixed between Anatole France speaking his own tongue and Anatole France using the alien speech of a translator, that is because the 'Life' contains, on the whole, less than any other among its author's works of that personal flavour which evaporates in the process of transference from one language to another.

In rendering this book Miss Winifred Stephens had a task less difficult, if more laborious, than when she set her hand to an English version of 'Le Lys Rouge.' She has done her work in a thoroughly conscientious, painstaking fashion, keeping close to her text—at times, indeed, too close, for she does not always remember that she is writing in English, and then we get sentences such as "I have written this history with a zeal ardent and tranquil." Now and then the precise meaning of a sentence seems to escape her. "In a form unsuspected and charming" is hardly an exact rendering of a passage in the original which signifies that Jeanne displayed "an unexpected and delightful kind of" heroism.

The translation has been made from that revised edition of the 'Life' which embodies the latest corrections and additions of the author, who also contributes a new Preface to the English edition. From this Preface we gather that the illustrious biographer of the Maid supposes the main contentions of his book to have found general acceptance, except with "the hagiographers"; and believes English criticism, in particular, to have been confined to a few unimportant points of detail. In the latter belief, at least, he is mistaken. *The Athenæum* pointed out (August 22nd, 1908) that lack of evidence in support of the hypothesis that Jeanne was a puppet in the hands of clerical wirepullers, and the weight of contemporary testimony in favour of her capacity as a military leader combine to render the foundations on which Anatole France has built up his theory of her life and character insecure. Mr. Andrew Lang in 'The Maid of France' took a similar view. Must we conclude that Anatole France counts Mr. Lang, with ourselves, among the hagiographers?

The Autobiography of Sir Harry Smith, 1787-1819, edited by G. C. Moore Smith (John Murray), is a republication of the early part of Sir Harry Smith's 'Autobiography,' with the omission of certain

appendixes. In the original edition, which appeared in 1901, the reminiscences of that distinguished soldier and administrator went down to the battle of Sobraon, while Mr. Moore Smith added some chapters covering Sir Harry's later career. As *The Athenæum* has already reviewed the whole work (Feb. 1, 1902), we will now confine ourselves to congratulating the editor and publishers on the reissue of its liveliest portion.

The *Transactions* of the Baptist Historical Society for October (Baptist Union) contains, under 'Original Sin, Feetwashing, and the New Connexion,' a letter, dated February 14th, 1771, from Daniel Dobel, of Cranbrook, Bishop or Messenger of the General Baptists in Kent, to Gilbert Boyce on the occasion of Boyce's 'Serious Reply to the Rev. John Wesley in particular, and to the People called Methodists in general,' &c. Dobel criticizes the book, and suggests that the word "rantized" should not be used, as those "not knowing it to be a Greek word" would look upon it "as an unkind reflection." He also hopes that his "dear brother" "practices the washing of feet, agreeable to John ye 13," and states that he "has been in the conscientious practice of it upwards of forty years." From another article, 'Militant Baptists, 1860-72,' it is evident that the Society intends to be thoroughly impartial in its reprinting of documents. The article says:

"The persecutions endured by Baptists after 1680 have often excited our sympathy, and we have wondered at the callousness of Charles in so lightly breaking his word as to indulgence." But the publication of many State papers of the time shows what ample justification there was for much of the severe legislation and administration."

The conventicles were in some cases mere cloaks for plotters, and Dissenting ministers such as Marsden, Gower, Hobson, Tillam, Wigan, Jones, Price, and others were active conspirators. Another article treats on 'The Baptist Licences of 1672,' and there is a list of books on English Baptist Church history. Some notes at the end show that a district north-east of the Tower "once swarmed with Baptist churches," but "to day the Jewish invasion is depleting ancient buildings of their Christian worshippers, and they are being converted into synagogues or sold for secular purposes. Three Baptist churches have lately suffered in this way." The most ancient of English Particular Baptist Churches is that which has just quitted Commercial Street. "It claims 1633 as the date of origin."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes *The Price of Blood*, by Capt. V. Semenoff, which forms the last part of his 'The Reckoning' and 'Tsushima.' It bears the name of Mr. L. Lewery as translator, in addition to that of Major F. R. Godfrey, who signed the rendering of the earlier diaries in the form in which they appeared in the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution. Here and there the present translation is, perhaps, less good, and contains passages which too clearly reveal the use of dictionaries. There are those who deny the accuracy of the author's story: he undoubtedly contradicts himself, though he gives his reasons for uncertainty as to dates and names. No one can doubt the vividness of some of his pictures of war; and their remarkable vogue in France, Germany, and the United States justifies the publication in volume form of every scrap of diary

from Capt. Semenoff's pen. Mr. Maurice Baring has frequently pointed out the want of self-respect—or at least our kind of self-respect—among Russians of every class. Readers of Russian literature will remember that Tourguénief and Tolstoy, when dealing with Russians of distinction among their characters, illustrate this peculiarity as completely as does Gorky. Capt. Semenoff has the national characteristic of self-depreciation in matters where, to use Mr. Baring's word, "hypocrisy" is dominant in every other race. The author charges himself in the present volume with having broken his parole, yet grumbles at the Japanese for treating him with suspicion. Nevertheless, when he repeats his charge against himself, he shows that a Japanese officer who knew him deliberately prepared for him, out of kindness and courtesy, a successful scheme of perjury. Thus Capt. Semenoff was enabled to avoid the fate of "Sheffers," shot by "the English," though "captured hopelessly ill and...brought to the place of execution on a stretcher." There are many foot-notes in the volume, but none to this passage, which deserved one.

It should perhaps be pointed out that some apparent affronts offered to Russian prisoners by the Japanese are obviously capable of simple explanation. Thus, of pillows: "The hospital only accommodated us with canvas rolls stuffed with sand. I remember what tortures I suffered from this roll." Readers who are acquainted with Japanese habits are aware that a block of wood with a hollow for the neck is the native pillow. Habit makes our pillows as uncomfortable to Japanese soldiers as their own to us.

THAT convenient little handbook *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* has been looked for by those who wish to have the new House of Commons in a convenient form. It is better printed than before, and in other respects as good as ever. We have never felt satisfied with the classification of members, but this is, no doubt, difficult. In the Preface to the 1910 volume, marked 'New Parliament,' and published as usual by Messrs. Whittaker & Co., we have "40 Labour members." It is not easy to defend the use of the term, which means little except self-description, sometimes inaccurate. Some members elected as Labour members who have not seen their way to join the Labour Party—for example, Mr. Burt—are not described in this volume as Labour members. On the other hand, we have the phrase "a Labour member" for some who are not members of the Labour Party, and between whom and others it is not easy to draw a line as is here done: for example, Mr. Fenwick and Mr. John Wilson are placed in a different category from Mr. Ward.

DR. G. GALLAVRESI publishes the first part of his *Carteggio del Conte Federico Confalonieri* in the series of the Società per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano (Milan, Ripalta). Readers of either of Commandant Weil's two books on Murat will remember the leading part played by Count F. Confalonieri in the deputation of Italian Liberals which visited Paris and London, and had interviews with the allied sovereigns and the British ministers in 1814. The most interesting letters now brought together do not throw much additional light upon the period so far as our politics are concerned, and their value even for Italians is, perhaps, chiefly that which belongs to the completeness of history. The incidental references in the letters to persons of distinction are in

some cases noteworthy, and the picture drawn of the English in a letter, hitherto unpublished, from Count Rasini to Confalonieri, in June, 1814, is worth quotation:

"La sala era zeppa di ufficialità inglese, gente la più rozza e la più incivile, che mai si sia veduta in società. Non parlano altra lingua che la propria, non si occupano che di scherzare e di ridere sguaiajamente tra di loro, senza usare il menomo riguardo alle signore, stando sdraiati sulle sedie, mentre queste erano in piedi senza posto, stando ritte in piedi colle spalle ed il p.... voltati a quelle sedute, senza smoversi se alcuna di loro desiderava vedere, o passare per andare altrove, ballando come facchini, dando calci ed urti a dritta ed a sinistra senza discrezione alcuna: chi non ha visto poi l'assalto al souper non ha visto ancora niente. Il cielo mi conservi la vista per altri oggetti, che le amabili inglesine! Vere scimmie in strano modo vestite. È vero che non erano molte, onde sospendo di giudicare della totalità come ho potuto fare a largo campo del sir, e dei milord, i di cui abiti non potevano esser più ridicoli. Quanto al lusso, all'eleganza del trattamento, alla disposizione della sala non abbiamo sicuramente niente da imparare, anzi ardisco dire che non hanno idea delle nostre feste, (con permesso di Lord Bentinck)."

Dr. Gallavresi's notes show careful compilation from many volumes containing biographical details of those named in the text—Lord Exmouth, for example. There are a great many misspellings of names in the letters, and these are rightly left, the correct versions being given in the notes. General Macfarlane appears in many forms, but never right in any letter from any hand. A postscript by Confalonieri runs: "Il nome del Generale Inglese si chiama Mack Ferland."

THE many surviving friends of the Duc d'Aumale, for a number of years resident among us, will be glad to have the volume published by MM. Plon-Nourrit under the title *Correspondance du Duc d'Aumale et de Cuvillier-Fleury*, Part I., 1840-48. They will regret that the Duke's letters are few and short, as compared with those of his mentor. Cuvillier-Fleury wrote well: most cultivated Frenchmen are, in this respect, superior to modern men of other nations. At p. 123 will be found a description of Parliamentary life, the perfect style of which does not conceal the somewhat obvious and trivial nature of the teaching. It is typical of a distinguished man whose character was hardly equal to his cultivation. He is rarely quite himself, except when peevish or jealous of a rival. The royal prince was in this case less artificial and not less talented than the tutor grown into the old friend. One subject on which they could not agree was smoking; for the Duc d'Aumale in youth was as constant to his pipe as at Chantilly in old age. In 1840 a letter to him from Baden explains that in that then fashionable watering-place the Prince "would be very much at ease; they smoke a great deal, and even in the presence of ladies; nevertheless, the pipe has not yet got free access to the ballroom." To this passage there is attached a note from an essay written in 1888 by the Duc d'Aumale: "My first clay pipe most strangely moved him." In later years the Duke gave up the short clay for the brier-root. In this Baden correspondence of 1840 the hatred of the French Court for Russia comes out clearly. It is ancient history how France saw in Russia the power "dominating all the little kings that it would be so useful for us to draw into our sphere"—Central Germany. Many letters are filled with the quarrels between the friends of Rachel and the ruling critic. Walewski spent one evening "soliciting Jules Janin, the intimate enemy of the young actress....bad taste"—not crowned with "success." There is a good deal of whole-

some truth about Guizot, at whose parties there were too many "English: but how find a place where there are none?" These were the days of the first two *ententes cordiales*, parted, however, by a moment of anticipated war. The Prince de Joinville is a good deal chaffed by both the correspondents, especially for writing in the press and publishing a pamphlet: "Your brother has not become a literary man....but because he has become a writer....his importance has suddenly grown in immense proportions." It was a great many years later when the Prince de Joinville really became a literary man, by the publication of his startling, illustrated, family memoirs.

Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa. By Alfred J. Swann. With an Introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston, Illustrations, and a Map. (Seeley & Co.)—This is an extraordinarily fascinating book. It is a record of experience—and experience decidedly out of the common—simply narrated, without cant or fine writing. The author first went out to Africa in 1882, with the mission party led by Capt. Hore to Lake Tanganyika. He had previously followed the sea, and this fact unconsciously reveals itself throughout his narrative in the breezy directness and readiness of resource characteristic of his profession. One example of the latter is his successful tackling of the medicine-man who professed ability to summon crocodiles out of the water (pp. 229–32), with the neat way in which he afterwards turned the tables on the Arabs, who, for their own ends, had been more or less consciously backing up the impostor. Another experience with an exposed magician (whose trick of making the "spirits" whistle by means of a buried bladder is worth notice) nearly had a tragic issue, of which he says: "In all my twenty-six years' wanderings amongst Africans, this was my only experience of a deliberate attempt at assassination."

Circumstances beyond Mr. Swann's control forced him to vary his missionary activity with excursions into the sphere of politics; and in 1893, after severing his connexion with the L.M.S., he was asked by Sir Harry Johnston to administer the Kotakota (Lake Nyasa) district, which he did for sixteen years (as all who visited it during that period can testify) with signal success.

Some of the most interesting pages of the book are those dealing with the Arab slave-traders. Mr. Swann's abhorrence of their business—an attitude frankly avowed and taken for granted throughout their intercourse—does not blind him to the good qualities of the chivalrous Rimaliza (Muhammad bin Khalfan) or even of Tippu Tib, whom at one time it was the fashion to depict in unnecessarily lurid colours. The conversation with the latter recorded on pp. 173–7 certainly gives food for thought.

Mr. Swann is a man of action, with the whole-hearted outlook of the Happy Warrior; and he does not trouble himself to question too curiously; yet here and there we gather a hint of misgiving as to whether the scramble of the Powers for Africa is so wholly beneficial to that Continent as he would fain believe, and as Sir Harry Johnston appears to be convinced. That he himself has worked with a single eye to the good of the natives there can be no doubt; and on the whole he is optimistic about their future, in spite of the note struck in his closing sentence, where he seems to contemplate their ultimate conversion into an industrial proletariat like that which is the despair of Europe.

It is difficult to name the literary category in which Mr. O'Dermid W. Lawler's *East London Visions* (Longmans) would fitly find a place. The Preface forbids us to call it novel or autobiography, and it is, in truth, too formless to lay claim to either title. Nor can we treat it as a collection of essays, for an essay presupposes design and a specific subject, whereas here we have a medley of confused reflections working out to no particular end, interspersed with chapters of personal reminiscence in which passages of pure invention seem every now and then to find room. The book's general shapelessness, like its not infrequent obscurity, is irritating, since both these features are plainly due to the writer's choice, and not to any inherent incapacity for design or clear expression. Yet, affected though it is, '*East London Visions*' should not be dismissed too hastily. It offers an earnest of better things to come. If Mr. Lawler is to give play to his powers of description and character-drawing, he must cultivate greater literary simplicity and sincerity. Wherever, in the volume before us, he has been content to write naturally, he is vivid and even impressive; when, as often occurs, he has attempted to use in turn the pen of Carlyle, Ruskin, Blake, and Meredith, he is merely tiresome.

THE *Record* of the meetings of the members of the Upper Norwood Athenæum for 1909 shows this useful association to be full of vigour. The editor, Mr. Theophilus Pitt, in his introduction, says: "No cold or wet summer ever yet damped the ardour and enthusiasm of an Athenæum Rambler; rather it impelled him to go yet further afield, determined upon probing the secrets of country-side and village." Every year some new scenes are visited; the programme for last year was carried out in its entirety, and included visits to Rochester Cathedral; to mansions at Penshurst and Cobham; to Kenilworth; to the former Palace at Richmond where Queen Mary spent her honeymoon; and to Ware Priory, Godalming, and Worth. At the last-named Mr. W. F. Harraedence read a paper on the settlement of the Saxons.

In winter the Ramblers are not idle. Austin Friars Church, Carpenters' Hall, Fleet Street, and other places in London were visited. All the papers show care in their production, and the '*Record*,' with its excellent illustrations, is an attractive little work. We are glad to know that the membership is increasing.

ADOLF TOBLER.

ADOLF TOBLER was born at Hirzel, in the canton of Zurich, on May 23rd, 1835. His father, Solomon Tobler, was a clergyman, and is still known in his country as an author of epic poems ('*Die Enkel Winkelrieds*,' 1837; '*Kolumbus*,' 1846). Soon after the birth of his son he was appointed to the living of Embrach (also in the canton of Zurich), not far from Winterthur. Here Adolf remained till his fourteenth year, when he was sent to the Gymnasium at Zurich. While still at school he formed the plan of becoming a professional musician. His enthusiasm for music, composition, and the history of art was so great that he succeeded in communicating it to his school-fellows. An elder brother (probably Ludwig, born 1827, one of the editors of the '*Schweizerische Idiotikon*'), however, earnestly advised him to examine himself thoroughly before taking up music as a profession.

Tobler felt that the gift of musical production was denied him, and in spite of his enthusiasm, which he retained to the end, he resolved to study philology, especially the philology of the Romance languages, a subject which had always attracted him.

He finished his school career with a brilliant leaving-certificate, having obtained the highest mark of distinction in every subject, except, strange to say, French. He studied at the Universities of Zurich and Bonn: at the former under Fr. Vischer and the well-known Latinist and comparative philologist Schweizer-Sidler, who was also a teacher at the Gymnasium, and to whose teaching Romance philology owes another distinguished scholar, Meyer-Lübke; at the latter under the founder and master of Romance philology, Friedrich Diez. He graduated at Zurich in 1857 with a dissertation entitled '*Darstellung der lateinischen Conjugation und ihrer romanischen Gestaltung*.' In the same year he published notes on the Provençal Alexander fragment in Pfeiffer's *Germania*, ii.

After leaving the University, Tobler was for some time (in 1859 and 1860) a teacher at the Institute of Hofwyl (not far from Zollikofen). He also went twice to Italy. In 1857 and 1858 he was at Rome, where he worked at the Biblioteca Vaticana and Biblioteca Casanatense. In the summer and autumn of 1860 he stayed at Florence and in other parts of Tuscany. In the same year he published at Stuttgart '*Gedichte von Jehan de Condet nach der Casanatensischen Handschrift herausgegeben*.' Old French poems of which he had already given an account in 1859 in two learned periodicals.

In 1861 he was appointed teacher of French and Italian at the Cantonschule of Solothurn, where he remained for five years. Here he published in "programmes" of the school '*Beiträge zur Lehre von der französischen Conjugation*' and '*Bruchstück aus dem Chevalier au lion nach der Vaticanischen Handschrift mitgeteilt und erläutert*.' In 1866 he became a master at the Cantonschule of Berne, and he was also for a short time, in 1867, Privatdozent at the University of Berne. While at Solothurn and Berne he was busy in the field of the Romance languages and literatures. The fruits of his Italian, Provençal, and Old French studies appeared in a number of reviews and valuable articles.

In the autumn of 1867 Tobler was appointed Professor extraordinarius of Romance Philology in the University of Berlin, and in 1870 he became Professor ordinarius in the same University. To the first years of his stay at Berlin belong the following publications: a reprint of Th. de Bèze's '*De francicæ lingue recta pronuntiatione*' (of 1584), 1868; '*Mittheilungen aus altfranzösischen Handschriften: I. Aus der Chanson de geste von Auberi, nach einer vatikanischen Handschrift*,' 1870; and especially '*Li dis dou vrai aniel*,' 1871 (second ed. 1884), a small but important book, the introduction to which, containing an account of the peculiarities of the dialect of Artois, revived the study of Old French dialectology. In 1877 followed a collection of '*Französische Volkslieder*,' edited from the papers of Moriz Haupt. In 1880 Tobler published under the title '*Vom französischen Versbau alter und neuer Zeit*' a course of lectures on French metre given by him in the University of Berlin in the summer of 1878. This book did not include any account of the structure of stanzas, a subject which the author used to explain in his lectures on the history of Provençal literature in connexion with the metrical art of the trou-

badours; but it dealt fully, and for the first time from the historical point of view, with the forms and laws of Old and Modern French metre and rhyme and their evolution from the origins of French poetry down to the present day. It at once became, and has remained, a classic. A fourth edition appeared in 1903, and a French translation of the second edition, with an important preface by Gaston Paris, in 1885.

When in 1877 Gröber founded the *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie*, he assigned the first place in the first volume to a contribution by Tobler entitled 'Vermischte Beiträge zur Grammatik des Französischen.' In the course of time many similar discussions of grammatical problems were published by Tobler in the *Zeitschrift* and elsewhere, and from time to time they were collected and edited in volumes. Four such volumes appeared in 1886 (2nd ed. 1902; French translation, 1905), 1894 (2nd ed., 1906), 1899 (2nd ed., 1908), and 1908. The beginnings (eight chapters) of a fifth series are to be found in the *Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* of 1908 and 1909. These contributions to Old and Modern French grammar, especially syntax, are probably Tobler's best-known work. Nothing better has been written on Romance syntax or, I venture to say, on syntax in general. They are distinguished by a wonderful knowledge of the psychology of language, penetrating thought, extreme accuracy and caution in drawing conclusions from an abundance of admirably chosen examples, and an astounding familiarity with French usage of all periods. Gaston Paris said of him in 1879: "M. Tobler est actuellement sans conteste le plus profond connaisseur de notre ancienne langue." Though Tobler's 'Beiträge' deal mainly with French, they compare, whenever occasion arises, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese usages. Being arranged in strictly logical order, and written in carefully chosen and extremely concise language, they are not, as the author himself acknowledges, easy to read. This could not be otherwise, for, as Gaston Paris remarks, "des travaux de ce genre, où un esprit pénétrant et profond a déposé le fruit de longues heures de recherches et de réflexion, ne peuvent et ne doivent profiter qu'à ceux qui les lisent avec la préparation et l'attention voulues."

Another important series of Tobler's publications deals with Old Italian. Among the manuscripts of the Hamilton Collection bought for the Prussian Government in 1882 there was one which had formerly (in the eighteenth century) belonged to the Saibante Library at Verona, but had later disappeared and now come to light again. Its contents, important thirteenth-century texts in the Upper Italian dialect, were edited by Tobler from 1883 to 1887 in the *Sitzungsberichte der Berliner Akademie der Wissenschaften* (1883, 1884, 1886), the *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* (ix.), and the *Archivio glottologico italiano* (x.). The grammatical introductions and lexicological notes which accompany these masterly editions are regarded as among the most valuable contributions ever made to Old Italian dialectology.

In 1895 Tobler brought out an admirable edition of 'Li Proverbe au vilain' ('Die Sprichwörter des gemeinen Mannes'), accompanied by a learned commentary.

To these publications must be added a long list of articles contributed by Tobler to scholarly reviews and periodicals and various *Festschriften*, dealing in masterly fashion with a great variety of subjects, such

as Old French, Provençal, Old and Modern Italian literature; Italian bibliography; and especially French and Italian etymology and usage. There are, further, his public discourses as Rector of the University of Berlin ('Romanische Philologie an deutschen Universitäten,' 1890, and 'Dante und vier deutsche Kaiser,' 1891); his papers read at the Wiener Philologenversammlung, 1893, and at the meetings of the Berlin Gesellschaft für das Studium der neueren Sprachen; the chapters written for Gröber's 'Grundriss der romanischen Philologie' ('Methodik der philologischen Forschung' and 'Methodik der literaturgeschichtlichen Forschung'), and Lexis's work 'Die deutschen Universitäten'; and lastly his very numerous reviews of works referring to Romance (chiefly French, Provençal, and Italian, but also Spanish, Portuguese, and Roumanian) languages and literatures.

But what future generations will probably regard as Tobler's greatest work still remains unpublished. As early as 1872 the *Literarische Centralblatt und Romania* reported that Tobler would shortly send to press a Dictionary of Old French which he had been preparing for fifteen years. It was to be a complete inventory of the old language, so that comparison with a Modern French dictionary would show how much of its original wealth the language had preserved or lost, and what additions and modifications had been made; it was also, as far as possible, to indicate the lexicological differences between various dialects, and allow us to judge how far the language of an individual author was original and departed from general usage. Referring in 1882 to his labours in preparing such a dictionary, he said he had found that, the further he proceeded, the vaster were the proportions the work assumed; but, he added, he had not lost courage, and hoped one day to complete a work worthy of the learned body to which he belonged. Alas! twenty-eight years have passed since then, and we do not yet possess the masterpiece. Though Tobler does not appear to have given any clear directions as to what is to be done with the manuscript of the Dictionary, we must earnestly hope that it will be published without delay.

After the death, in October, 1908, of his wife, to whom he had been married for forty years, Tobler's strength began to decline, and in the spring of 1909 he had a first attack of faintness, which, however, passed over and did not alarm him. In the autumn of 1909 he had to give up one of his courses of lectures, and to ask the Minister of Public Instruction to establish a deputy professorship of Romance philology in the University of Berlin. Prof. Morf was appointed to succeed him after the Easter vacation of the present year, though Tobler proposed to continue to give one course of lectures and conduct the work of his Seminary. But when spring came, he suffered much from sleeplessness. On March 10th he had a fainting fit. The weakness of his heart increased, all attempts to restore his strength failed, and he passed away on March 18th.

As a teacher Tobler will always be remembered with deep and affectionate gratitude by his numerous pupils. His lectures were models of accuracy, thoughtfulness, and clear exposition, and his Seminar has inspired and trained many distinguished scholars.

His character was manly, honest, and frank. Kind and encouraging to beginners and earnest workers, he detested all careless and slipshod work, all sham and arrogance. He was ever ready to help scholars from the

rich stores of his learning, and many are the editors of Romance texts who have appealed to him, and not in vain, for the solution of difficulties in their texts. Though he disdained outward honours and distinctions, he valued recognition of his work when it came from those competent to judge. Learned societies were proud to count him among their members. He belonged to the Academies of Berlin (since 1881), Turin, Paris (the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres), Naples, Vienna, Munich, Rome (the Accademia dei Lincei), Göteborg, and Bucharest. He was a Doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Bologna, and an honorary member of the Modern Language Association of America and of the English Philological Society.

I cannot conclude this notice better than with the words written by Tobler himself on the death of his own beloved master, Friedrich Diez (1876, 'Im neuen Reich,' i.), which may be fitly applied to him by his own pupils:—

"In wenig Worten und an dieser Stelle ist nicht zu sagen, was dieses jetzt abgeschlossene Leben an sich und was es nach aussen gewesen ist; und heute lässt der Schmerz darüber, dass es nicht mehr ist, noch nicht dazu kommen, die Frage ruhig zu erwägen und angemessen zu beantworten. In voller Klarheit dagegen muss jedem der Diezes Schüler ist, heute schon Eins sich aufdrängen: wie etwa ein Mann, der seines Kindes Hand in der eigenen am Grabe seines Vaters steht, so empfindet jeder in diesem Augenblicke, wenn auch vielleicht nicht zum erstenmal, doch gewiss lebhafter als je zuvor das Gewicht der Aufgabe im Wechsel der Geschlechter ein kostbares Erbe mühevoll gewonnenen Besitzes nicht geschmälert, vielmehr im Sinne des Dahingeschiedenen geäußert den Nachkommen zu überliefern und mit dem Besitze auch den Sinn dafür ihn werth zu halten und weiterhin wiederum zu mehren."

E. G. W. BRAUNHOLTZ.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE MOUNTJOYS.

15, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

MIGHT I be permitted to point out what appears to be a slight inaccuracy in Mr. H. R. Plomer's observations on the above subject in your issue of March 26th? He states that Shakespeare had known the Mountjoys "for thirteen years, that is since 1591." But such could hardly have been the case, as Shakespeare in his sworn deposition of May 11th, 1612, stated that he had then known them "for the space of ten years or thereabouts." He had therefore known them since about May, 1602 (when he had been living in London some sixteen years), and not, as Mr. Plomer suggests, "since 1591." Had he known them since 1591, he would, in 1612, have known them not ten, but twenty-one years.

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.

AN EARLY VISIGOTHIC MS. AT AUTUN.

St. Andrews.

THE MSS. of the Grand Séminaire, Autun, which had, since the thefts of Libri, been almost inaccessible to students, are now in the Autun Bibliothèque de la Ville. No. 27 is of exceptional interest. The main part of it (ff. 16-62) is written in small Visigothic half-uncials, a unique example of this type of script. Ff. 63-76 (the end of the MS.) are in early Visigothic minuscules and contain the pseudo-Eucherius's 'Commentarii in Genesim' (printed in Migne 50, 893), entitled in this MS. 'Isidori Iunioris Expositionum Sententias in / / / / /' (? Pentateuchum).

Since my visit to the library was in the vacation, and sufficient time was not available, I could not ascertain exactly the contents of the half-uncial portion, apparently the text of part of the Pentateuch, beginning with Numbers. Fol. 16 begins: "Incipit liber Numeri in quo continentur hec. Catalogus mansionum," &c.

The first fifteen leaves seem to have been added after the MS. reached Autun. Ff. 32 v., 33 r., and part of 33 v. show Visigothic cursive. The MS. is thus most important for Visigothic paleography.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that the Albi MS. (No. 29) of the 'Synonyma Ciceronis,' various works of Isidore, the 'Notitia Provinciarum,' &c., is written in Visigothic, not Merovingian, minuscules.

W. M. LINDSAY.

SALE.

On Monday, March 21st, and two following days, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale which included, besides books, several relics of literary men of considerable interest. Among these were: Burns's writing bureau, used by him at Ellisland and Dumfries, 600l. Dickens's desk, 13l.; a stool from his room at Gadshill, 10l. 10s. William Blake's working cabinet, containing his engraving tools, &c., 30l. 10s.; a presentation copy from Mrs. Plaxman of the first edition of the Poetical Sketches, 1783, with three songs on the fly-leaves in the writing of Mrs. Blake, 52l.; a set of the illustrations of the Book of Job, India proofs, 22l.; and another set, 11l.

The books included: Sketches by Boz, both series, 1836-7, 25l. C. J. Apperley, The Life of a Sportsman, first edition, 1842, 15l. 15s. J. Nash, Mansions of England in the Olden Time, the plates coloured (wanting one plate), original edition, 1839-40, 33l. Missale Monasticum, printed by L. A. de Giunta at Venice, 1506, 20l. Thomas Sheraton, The Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer's Drawing Book, with Appendix and Accompaniment, 1794-6, 11l. 15s. Ackermann, History of the Colleges and Public Schools, 1816, 24l. The Microcosm of London, 1811, with an original drawing by Rowlandson inserted, 15l.; another copy, 14l. 10s. Samuel Daniel, Poetical Essayes, 1599, 15l. 10s. Beaumont and Fletcher, Comedies and Tragedies, first edition, 1647, 20l. 10s. Chaucer, Works, third edition, circa 1546, 12l. Samuel Daniel, Works, 1602, 11l. 5s. G. Daniel, Merrie England in the Olden Time, with eight original drawings and many extra-illustrations, 1842, 25l. 10s. H. B. Wheatley, Round about Piccadilly and Pall Mall, extra-illustrated, 1870, 10l. Alken, The National Sports of Great Britain, original edition, 1821, 70l.; another copy, 1825, 13l. 5s. Lord Lilford, Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands, 1885-1897, 45l. William Daniell and R. Aytton, A Voyage round Great Britain, 1814-25, 37l. Stothard, Life by Mrs. Bray, 1851, extra-illustrated, 20l. Boydell, Scenery and History of the Thames, 1794-6, 13l. A collection of rubbings of ancient bookbindings, 7 vols., 29l. Clutterbuck, History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford, 1815-27, 10l. Nichols, History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, large paper, 1795-1815, 96l. Book of Common Prayer, 1634, in old English blue morocco, with the arms of William of Orange and Mary, daughter of Charles I., 60l. Shakespeare, a leaf of the earliest issue of the Third Folio, 20l. William Morris, The Story of the Glittering Plain, Kelmscott Press, 1891, presentation copy, 17l. Chaucer, Works, Kelmscott edition, bound by T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, 68l. Shakespeare, collection of plates to illustrate his works, published by J. & J. Boydell, 1803, 12l. Pope, Works and Translations, first collected 4th edition, 1715-1807, 10l. Cervantes, Don Quixote, second issue of the first edition of the first part, 1605, and the first edition of the second part, 1615, 250l. Houbraken and Vertue, Heads of Illustrious Persons, 1743-51, 16l. 5s. Lafontaine, Fables choisies 1755-9, 23l. Watteau, Figures de différents Caractères, circa 1735-40, 131l. Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 24l. 10s.; another copy, wanting the blank leaves, 20l. N. Sanson, 50 coloured maps of England, France, &c., 1651, 12l. 12s. G. B. Piranesi, Le Antichità Romane, 1756-62, 12l. Chinese Plants with their Insects, 16l. 15s. Miss Mary Lawrence, A Collection of Roses from Nature, 1799, 66l. Hakluyt, Principal Navigations, &c., 1590, in old calf with the arms of

James I., 26l. 10s. L'Histoire de Primaleon de Grece, first edition, 1550, 10l. Amadis de Gaule, Books I.-VII., first editions (except Book I.), 1541-6, 15l. 15s. Col. J. F. W. des Barres, Charts of the Coasts and Harbours in the Gulph and River of St. Lawrence, 1765-8, and The Atlantic Neptune, 1778-9, 84l. John Mitchell, Map of the British and French Dominions in North America, 1755, and other North American maps, 1777, 30l. Homer, Opera Omnia, editio princeps, Florence, 1488, 245l. Jacobus de Voragine, Sermones de Sanctis, 1500, in old stamped Oxford binding, with two leaves from Mir's Liber Festivalis, printed at Oxford, 1486, bound in, 25l. Bertruccius Bonensis Medicus, 1518, in old stamped binding by John Reynes, with the arms of Henry VIII., 20l. Petrus Lombardus, Textus Magistri Sententiarum, in old stamped binding with the arms of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, 55l. William Lilly, Anti Bossicon, printed by R. Pynson, 1521, with several other tracts relating to the controversy between Lyly, Horman, and Whittington, 125l. Mary Shelley, Frankenstein, the author's own copy, with many corrections in her writing, 35l. Biblia Sacra Latina, Anglo-Norman MS., 14th century, 57l. Bible and Psalter, 1637-8, in a contemporary needlework binding, 22l. 10s. L'Office de la Semaine Sainte, 1750, in inlaid binding by Padeloup, 33l. 10s. Horæ Beate Mariæ Virginis, French MS., 15th century, 76l.; another, Flemish, 15th century, 54l. Walton and Cotton, Compleat Angler, third edition, 1661, with the first edition of the second part, 1676, and the first edition of The Compleat Troller, 1682, 32l. Roger Williams, A Key into the Language of America, 1643, 94l. John Eliot, The Indian Grammar Begun, 1666, 200l. New Testament in Welsh, first edition, 1567, 180l. Abyssinian MS. Bible, with coloured paintings, 36l. Chartulary of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter in Cardena, written and illuminated at various times between 1170 and 1502, 160l. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, 1645, and Observations upon Religio Medici by Sickenelm Digby, 1644, presentation copy from the author to Robert Bendish, 17l. Keats, Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and other Poems, first edition, 1820, 48l. Charles and Mary Lamb, Tales from Shakespeare, first edition, 1807, 16l. Trials for Adultery, 1780-97, 10l. 15s. Milton, Paradise Regain'd and Samson Agonistes, first edition of both poems, 1671, 13l. Breviarium Conventuale, French MS., 15th century, 17l. 10s. FitzGerald, Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, first edition, 1859, 51l. New Testament, Armenian MS., 15th century, 13l. 10s. Withers, A Collection of Emblemes, 1635, 13l. Six Coloured illustrations to Roderick Random, 1800, 25l. 10s. Masqueroniens, six coloured plates by Rowlandson, 1800, 44l. 10s. Les Femmes de Versailles, Goupil, 1906-7, incomplete, 41l. Booke of the Common Prayer, printed by Richard Grafton, 1549, 70l. The total of the sale was 5,318l. 11s.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bardsley (J. W.), Many Mansions, and other Sermons, 5/ net.
Buckler (H. R.), Spiritual Instruction on Religious Life, 3/6 net.
Henson (H. Hensley), Westminster Sermons, 3/6 net.
Hours of Prayer from Lauds to Compline, 3/6 net. Compiled from the Sarum Breviary and other works.
Karadja (Princess), The Ancient Therapeutics. A lecture treating principally of the Essenes and the mystical view of religion, delivered before the Psycho-Therapeutic Society.
Karadja (Princess), The Esoteric Meaning of the Seven Sacraments.
Advocates similar views.
Miyazaki (Toranosuke), My New Gospel. Translated by Goro Takahashi. The author of this Gospel from Tokyo is stated in the preface to style himself Messiah-Buddha, and to be a prophet of unprecedented boldness.
Modern Minor Prophets, 2/6 net.
Edited, with a chapter on 'Lay-Preaching and its By-Products,' by H. Jeffs.
Osborne (William Frederick), The Faith of a Layman, 3/6
Studies in the recoil from a professionalized religion.
Perrycoate (Frank Hill), Ritual, Faith, and Morals, 3/6 net.
Two chapters from an historical inquiry into the influence of religion upon moral civilization. Issued for the Rationalist Press Association.

Samaritan Liturgy, 2 vols., 63/ net.

Edited by A. E. Cowley.

S.P.C.K.: Church History in Luganda, Part II.; Hymns in the Luganda Language; Hymns in the Brass Language, Nigeria; and Ezra-Malachi and the Apocrypha in the Dialect of Wedau, Goodenough Bay, Papua.

Torrey (Charles C.), Notes on the Aramaic Part of Daniel.

Reprinted from the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Vitæ Sanctorum Hiberniæ, 2 vols., 32/ net.

Edited by C. Plummer from the manuscript.

Law.

Crew (A.), The Conduct of and Procedure at Public Company Meetings, 2/6 net.

Knowles (V. D.), Evidence in Brief, 2/6 net.

A clear and concise statement of the principles of evidence.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Ashdown (Charles Henry), The Amphitheatre and Cursus of Verulamium, 3d.

Discusses the martyrdom of St. Alban.

Billington (R. N.) and Brownbill (J.), St. Peter's, Lancaster: a History, 6/ net.

Corfield (Wilmot), Calcutta Faces and Places in Pre-Camera Days, Part I.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration: Catalogue of an Exhibition held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2 vols., 42/ net.

Simmonds (T. C.), The Art of Modelling in Clay and Wax, 1/

Arranged as a course of instruction preparatory to the examinations of the Board of Education, with numerous illustrations by the author. Second edition.

Vinci's (Leonardo da) Note-Books, 5/ net.

Arranged and rendered into English with introductions by Edward McCurdy, with 14 plates. New edition, in Duckworth's Crown Library.

Waugh (F. A.), The Landscape Beautiful, 10/ net.

Weigall (Arthur E. P.), The Life and Times of Akhnaton, Pharaoh of Egypt, 10/6 net.

Poetry and Drama.

Brooke (Stopford A.), Studies in Poetry, 2/6 net.

New edition in the Readers' Library.

Converse (Florence), A Masque of Sibyls, 2/6 net.

Eliot (Lieut.-Col. Hon. Fitzwilliam), Further Essays on Border Ballads, 3/6 net.

Truman (Joseph), Later Poems, 1/ net.

Some of the verses are reprinted from periodicals.

Vision of Love's Fair City, and other Poems, by L'Espérance, 2/6 net.

Music.

Dunstan (Ralph), The Composer's Handbook, 5/ net.

A guide to the principles of musical composition.

Minshall (E.), Fifty Years' Reminiscences of a Free Church Musician, 2/6 net.

Political Economy.

Adderley (James), The Parson in Socialism: Jottings from my Note-Book, 1/ net.

Fite (E. D.), Social and Industrial Conditions in the North during the Civil War, 8/6 net.

History and Biography.

American Industrial Society, a Documentary History, Vols. III. and IV.

Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner, and John B. Andrews, and prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The preface is by Richard T. Ely, and the introduction by John B. Clark.

Earland (Ada), Ruskin and his Circle, 6/ net.

With 20 illustrations, including a photographic frontispiece.

Godoy (José F.), Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, 10/6.

With 60 illustrations, maps, and diagrams.

Gough (Lieut. T. Bunbury), Boyish Reminiscences of His Majesty the King's Visit to Canada in 1860, 5/ net.

With 13 illustrations.

Griffiths (Charles John), A Narrative of the Siege of Delhi, with an Account of the Mutiny at Ferozepore in 1857, 9/ net.

Edited by Henry John Yonge, with plans and illustrations.

Maxwell (Sir Herbert), A Century of Empire: Vol. II. 1833-68, 14/ net.

For review of Vol. I. see *Athen.* Dec. 18, 1909, p. 760.

Moorman (F. W.), Robert Herrick, 12/6 net.

A biographical and critical study, with 9 full-page illustrations, including a frontispiece in photogravure.

Sainte-Beuve (C. A.), *Causeries du Lundi*: Vol. V. January-March, 1851, 1/ net. Translated, with an introduction and notes by E. J. Trechmann. In Routledge's New Universal Library.

Statham (Commander E. P.), *Privateers and Privateering*, 7/6 net. With 8 illustrations.

Tagore (Maharshi Devendranath), *Auto-Biography* Translated from the original Bengali by Satyendranath Tagore and Indira Devi, with portraits. A Calcutta publication.

Geography and Travel.

Barnett (H. Villiers), *Portus Heraklis Monoëki, Ifranc*. A vision of the story of Monaco. No. I. of Barnett's Riviera Green-Books.

Candler (Edmund), *The Mantle of the East*, 6/ net. With 17 illustrations. Six of the sketches have appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and one in *The Cornhill*.

Crediton. A small guide published by the District Council. Farnborough.

Also published by the District Council. Gascoyne-Cecil (Lord William) and Cecil (Lady Florence), *Changing China*, 10/6 net.

Contains several illustrations and a map. Kirkcudbright. Peebles.

Handy guides published by the Burgh Councils. Peixotto (Ernest), *Through the French Provinces*, 10/6 net.

Roe (A. S.), *China as I Saw It*, 12/6 net. A woman's letters from the Celestial Empire, with 39 illustrations.

Thacker's Indian Directory, 1910, 38/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Nisbet's Golf Year-Book, 1910, 3/6 net. Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 7/6 Spring edition.

Education.

Schoolmaster's Year-Book and Directory, 1910. 7/6 net. University of London Student's Handbook, 1/ net.

Prepared by the Students' Representative Council, and edited by Walter W. Seton.

Folk-Lore and Anthropology.

Bandelier (Adolph F.), *The Islands of Titicaca and Koati*. The author spent more than seven months on these islands, studying the aborigines. The volume has nearly 100 illustrations.

Banauer (J. E.), *Folk-lore of the Holy Land, Moslem, Christian, and Jewish*, 5/ net. A new edition of this valuable book in Duckworth's Crown Library.

Thurston (Edgar) and Rangachari (K.), *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, 7 vols., 23/. A Madras Government publication, with numerous illustrations.

Philology.

Joyce (P. W.), *English as We Speak It in Ireland*, 2/6 net. Kurtz (Benjamin P.), *Studies in the Marvellous*.

Deals with wonder tales. One of the University of California Publications in Modern Philology.

Morgan (Morris H.), *Addresses and Essays*. The bulk of the volume has appeared in various periodicals during the past seventeen years. The author is Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University.

New English Dictionary: Round-nosed—Ryze, 5/ Edited by W. A. Craigie.

Petrarch's Letters to Classical Authors, 81 net. Translated from the Latin, with a commentary, by Mario Emilio Cosenza.

School-Books.

Hill (Matthew D.) and Webb (Wilfrid M.), *Eton Nature-Study and Observational Lessons*, 6/ net. Nesfield (J. C.), *Lessons in English Composition, Oral and Written, for Elementary Schools*: Book I., Stages I.-II., 4d.; Book II. Stages III.-IV., 5d.; Book III. Stages V.-VII. 6d.

Science.

Ash (Edwin), *Mind and Health: the Mental Factor and Suggestion in Treatment*, &c., 2/6 net. Beard (Charles H.), *Ophthalmic Surgery*, 22/ net.

Black (F. A.), *Problems in Time and Space*, 6/ net. A collection of essays relating to the earth, physically and astronomically, and cognate matters.

Haeckel (Ernst), *Last Words on Evolution: a Popular Retrospect and Summary*, 6d.

Translated from the second edition by Joseph McCabe, with portrait and 3 plates. Issued for the Rationalist Press Association.

Kellogg (J. L.), *Shell Fish Industries*, 7/6 net. Mining Year-Book, 1910, 15/ net.

Percival (John), *Agricultural Botany, Theoretical and Practical*, 7/6 net. Fourth edition.

Publow (C. A.), *Questions and Answers on Butter-making*, 2/6 Publow (C. A.) and Troy (H. C.), *Questions and Answers on Milk Testing*, 2/6

Steel (Richard), *Imitation: the Mimetic Function in Human Nature and in Nature*, 3/6 net. Second edition, revised and enlarged.

Stephen (G. A.), *Commercial Bookbinding*. A description of the processes and the various machines used, with 70 illustrations and diagrams.

Fiction.

Atherton (Gertrude), *Tower of Ivory*, 6/ The woman who dominates the book is a great dramatic singer.

Barr (Amelia E.), *The Hands of Compulsion*, 6/ The Isle of Arran is the scene of this love-story, which has a frontispiece by Dudley Teunant.

Batson (Mrs. Stephen), *A Splendid Heritage*, 6/ The story of a fastidious young woman, a leader in county society, who falls in love with a millionaire in disguise.

Bradley (Shelland), *The Adventures of an A.D.C.*, 6/ Deals with life in India.

Copping (Arthur E.), *Jolly in Germany*, 6/ Recounts experiences of a humorous nature, illustrated by Will Owen.

Donovan (Dick), *For Honour or Death*, 6/ Deals with the Indian Mutiny, and tells how a disgraced man retrieved his name.

Flowerdew (Herbert), *The Second Elopement*, 6/ An English romance.

Gissing (Algernon), *Love in the Byways*, 6/ Twelve short stories.

Harris-Burland (J. B.), *The Secret of Enoch Seal*, 6/ A tale of murder and mystery.

James (Ada and Dudley), *Stolen Honey*, 6d. Meredith (George), *The Adventures of Harry Richmond*, 2 vols., 7/6 net each.

With 5 illustrations. Part of the Memorial Edition. Mott (Lawrence), *Prairie, Snow, and Sea*, 6/ Twenty-three short stories.

Orczy (Baroness), *Petticoat Government*, 6/ Deals with the French Court in 1745.

Reynolds (Mrs. Baillie), *Out of the Night*, 6/ Contains views on marriage and religion, and the misjudgment of a lonely man by a girl from Vancouver.

That is to Say—, by Rita, 6/ Eighteen stories.

Wales (Hubert), *Hilary Thornton*, 1/ net. New edition.

Whisper (A.), *King and Captive*, 6/. A tale of ancient Egypt.

Wood (Walter), *Margaret the Peacemaker*, 6/ Deals adversely with certain types of Socialism.

General Literature.

Callaway (W. D.), *From School to Counting-House*. An explanation of the elementary principles of double-entry bookkeeping.

Colonial Office List, 1910, 15/ net. Grove (Lady), *On Fads*.

Hart's Annual Army List, 1910, 21/ Idler, April, 10 cents.

A monthly magazine of ideas for idle people, edited by Robert J. Shores.

Lee (Vernon), *Althea: Dialogues on Aspiration and Duties*, 3/6 net. New edition.

Lowly Estate, 5/ net. A book of comments on life and various books.

Major (E.), *Viscount Morley and Indian Reform*, 1/ net. Municipal Year-Book of the United Kingdom, 1910, 7/6 net.

Edited by Robert Donald. New Zealand, *Statistics of the Dominion for the Year 1908*, Vol. I.

Roe (F. W.), *Thomas Carlyle as a Critic of Literature*, 5/ net. Social Calendar, 1910, 2/6 net.

An alphabetical guide to social and fashionable functions, edited by Mrs. Hugh Adams and Edith A. Browne.

Stock Exchange Official Intelligence, 1910, 50/ Sun Tzu on the Art of War, 10/6 net.

The oldest military treatise in the world, translated from the Chinese, with notes by Lionel Giles.

Pamphlets.

Small Coal Question, March 18, 1910, 1d. No. 3 of the Coal Trade Pamphlets.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Fromer (J.), *Der babylonische Talmud: text-kritische Ausgabe, mit einer Realkonkordanz: Part I. Tract I. Baba Kamma*.

Goguel (M.), *L'Eucharistie des Origines à Justin Martyr*, 10fr.—Les Sources du Récit Johannique de la Passion, 3fr.

Fine Art.

Weisbach (W.), *Impressionismus: ein Problem der Malerei in der Antike und Neuzeit*, Vol. I. With 6 coloured plates and 101 other illustrations.

Poetry and Drama.

Rubris (M. de), *La Veglia: Breviario di un' Anima*, 2 lire 50. A collection of short poems.

Philosophy.

Tradens (A. L.), *Maïa, ou l'Illusion de la Pensée Occidentale: Introduction à la Raison Mystique*, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Maréchal (P.), *Une Cause célèbre au dix-septième Siècle: Béatrix de Cusance, Caroline d'Autriche, Charles IV. de Lorraine*.

Has over 40 full-page illustrations. Piñeyro (E.), *Blanco White*.

In Spanish. Reprinted from the *Bulletin hispanique*. Stenger (G.), *Le Retour de l'Empereur: 1815*, 7fr. 50.

Ströle (A.), *Thomas Carlyle's Anschauung vom Fortschritt in der Geschichte*, 3m. 60.

Philology.

Hettema (F. B.), *Van den Vos Reynaerde: Part II. Inleiding, Aanteekeningen, Glossarium*, 6f. 95.

Fiction.

Cahuet (A.), *Les dernières Joies de Séverin Chantal*, 3fr. 50.

Comert (M.), *Les Grimaces de l'Amour*, 3fr. 50. Escudero (R. P.), *La Nueva Era: Los Pueblos Dormidos*, 2 pesetas.

Part of the Biblioteca Argensola, published at Zaragoza. Leroux (G.), *Le Fantôme de l'Opéra*, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Commin et Rittier, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Encyclopédique Illustré*, 3fr. 50. A volume of 1,380 pages, with 2,000 illustrations, 23 maps, &c.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMAN will publish early in the spring a book on Cecil Rhodes by Sir Thomas E. Fuller, who was for many years a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Colony, and subsequently Agent-General for the Cape. The book is a narrative of Mr. Rhodes's life and work, as they were associated with the author's, during an intimacy of many years.

THEY have also in the press 'Folk Stories from Southern Nigeria,' by Mr. Elphinstone Dayrell. Mr. Lang, who provides an Introduction, says that "the stories are full of mentions of strange institutions, as well as of rare adventures," and briefly indicates some parallels in ancient myth and European Märchen.

LADY BIDDULPH OF LEDBURY is publishing with Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 11th inst. a life of her father, the fourth Earl of Hardwicke, under the title

'Charles Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke.' Primarily the work is addressed to his children and grandchildren, but Lady Biddulph hopes that a story which touches the national life at so many points may prove of interest to the general public. The volume will contain six portraits in photogravure, including two from paintings by Romney.

A TALE of love and adventure in Morocco, developing the theme whether truth should be told at all times, will be published by the same firm on the 19th inst. under the title 'A Pilgrimage of Truth.' It is the first story of a new writer, D. G. Peto.

A BIOGRAPHY of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, is being prepared for publication from papers in the possession of the present Earl at Broomhall, and from the Foreign Office records, by Sir Harry Wilson, late Colonial Secretary of the Orange River Colony. The diplomatic career of the seventh Earl of Elgin covered the period 1790-1803, during which he was successively resident, as Envoy Extraordinary, Minister, or Ambassador, at Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, and Constantinople; and it ended with his arrest and detention in France as a prisoner of war by Napoleon's orders in the last-named year. His correspondence, hitherto unpublished, is believed to be of remarkable historical interest.

LORD ELGIN's name is ordinarily connected with the priceless collection of marbles from the Parthenon and elsewhere, now in the British Museum; and an important section of the book, relating to their acquisition, removal, and transfer to the nation, also based on original documents, will be contributed by Mr. A. H. Smith, Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities. Any material in the shape of letters, &c., relating either to the main subject of the work or the acquisition of the "Elgin marbles," will be welcome to the joint authors of the biography, who can be communicated with respectively at 43, Ovington Square, S.W., and the British Museum.

THE philosophy and practice of agriculture form the subject-matter of 'The Complete Farmer,' by Mr. Primrose McConnell, which will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell. The book is divided into four parts, in which the author deals with Soils, Crops, Live Stocks, and Farm Equipment.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, the Birkbeck Lectureship on Ecclesiastical History will be vacant at an early date. The Council of Trinity College propose to elect a Lecturer on May 27th, and they invite applications from graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Applicants should send their names to the Master of Trinity on or before May 1st, and state upon what particular portions of ecclesiastical history they would (if elected) propose to lecture.

THE Editor of 'Debrett's House of Commons' writes:—

"We are much obliged by your review of 'Debrett's House of Commons' in your issue of March 19th. Relative to your remarks, however, as to the description of Mr. John Ward, the member for Stoke, in which you say, 'It might be better in such cases to verify the description given at the time of the election of the Parliament of 1906 by reference to later authority,' we beg to say that the particulars given regarding Mr. Ward have been so verified, by reference to himself, since the date of his election on January 15th, 1910."

We know, of course, that editors send out slips for correction, but even householders are careless, and members of Parliament are specially busy shirkers of the post, and do not, we imagine, as a rule return them. To "verify" most often means to let alone. Our criticism was not in the least confined to the single case, but had regard to a defect of classification by opinions common to 'Debrett' and its rivals, and alluded to by us in our notices of a Parliamentary Companion which divides popularity with 'Debrett.' Politicians are, perhaps, not given to revising descriptions of their politics published in earlier years, and none can wonder, seeing the free use that is made of "names"—in all cases somewhat crude—at sharply contested Parliamentary elections.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD's new novel 'Canadian Born' will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 11th inst., with a frontispiece by Albert Sterner and two landscape illustrations. The key-note of the story is the revolution effected in an ardent young woman by her realization of the young country, and the living power of the men who control its destiny.

THE same firm have in the press Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch's volume entitled 'Corporal Sam, and other Stories,' the publication of which was held over from the autumn of last year.

'JAPAN, THE EASTERN WONDERLAND,' by Mr. D. C. Angus, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Cassell. It will deal with the home life, religions, customs, fairs, and festivals of old Japan.

MR. H. B. SAXTON of Nottingham will publish this month in a limited edition 'The Rector's Book of the Church of St. Peter, Clayworth, Notts,' edited by Mr. Harry Gill and Mr. E. L. Guilford. This is a faithful transcript of a book on vellum presented to the church in 1676 by the Rev. Wm. Sampson, then Rector, and diligently kept by him from 1676 to 1701.

MR. WILLIAM McMURRAY is going to issue to subscribers in a limited edition a volume entitled 'The Records of Two City Parishes.' This is a collection of documents illustrating the history of SS. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate, and St. John Zachary, from the twelfth century onward, compiled and edited by Mr. McMurray, who is clerk of the united parishes.

MESSRS. H. M. GILBERT & SON of Southampton will publish in June a volume in imperial octavo, with fifty-one illustrations and two maps, entitled 'The Book of Gorley.' It is an account of the present and past life of the country-side lying on the edge of the New Forest and Cranborne Chase, written and illustrated by Mr. Heywood Sumner, and both text and pictures promise to be attractive.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. George Larnier, the indefatigable secretary of the Booksellers' Provident Institution. He died on the eve of Good Friday at Beckenham, in his seventy-fifth year. To Mr. Larnier his work for the Institution was truly a labour of love; and although of late, owing to failing health, he had to have assistance, he still called upon old friends to whom his bright, genial presence made him always welcome, and delighted to dwell on the success of the Institution. He will be long remembered for his benevolent work.

DR. HUGO MUNSTERBERG, author of 'The Americans' and Professor of Psychology at Harvard, is to be next year's exchange professor at Berlin. M. Emile Boutroux, of the Chair of Modern Philosophy at the Sorbonne, is Hyde Lecturer at Harvard this spring. He is to lecture there under the auspices of the Cercle Français and the University. His subjects are Pascal, Comte, 'L'Essence de la Religion,' and 'Le Mouvement philosophique contemporain en France.' Eight lectures will also be given to students of philosophy.

THE VICOMTE EUGÈNE M. MELCHIOR DE VOGÜÉ, whose sudden death occurred on Thursday in last week, was one of the most distinguished figures in the literary society of Paris of the last thirty years. Born at Nice in February, 1848, he served in the Franco-Prussian War, and was for fifteen years in the diplomatic service, from which he retired in 1882. Since then he had devoted himself entirely to literary work, contributing regularly to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and publishing books on Oriental travels and history. Probably his most popular volume was that in which he collected his series of studies under the title of 'Le Roman Russe' (1886). Two years afterwards he succeeded Nisard at the Académie. Another of his books which had a great popularity was 'Les Morts qui parlent' (1899).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA, which celebrates its centenary next year, intends to publish a special work giving the history of the University and the scientific development of Norway.

AMONG Government Publications of some interest we note: Lessons from Two Recent Wars, Russo-Turkish and South African Wars (2s.); Annual Statistical Report of the University of Glasgow (2d.); Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales (2½d.); and Code of Regulations for Day Schools, Scotland (3d.).

SCIENCE

ENTOMOLOGY.

Indian Insect Life. By H. Maxwell-Lefroy and F. M. Howlett. (Calcutta, Thacker, Spink & Co.)—The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Bengal, has now acquired a well-merited reputation and recognition, while Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, the chief entomologist of his Department, has raised the study of Indian economic entomology to a standard which can only be compared elsewhere with that of similar institutions in the United States. Mr. Lefroy now comes before us as the principal author of a somewhat massive volume on 'Indian Insect Life,' which may well serve as an introduction to the more technical volumes published in the well-known series of the "Fauna of British India."

The Introduction, occupying some forty pages, is devoted to that neglected general view of the subject which still leaves the classic work of Kirby and Spence on its secure and somewhat lonely pedestal. On the subject of 'Instinct and Habit' Mr. Lefroy seems to regard insects as more or less automata, certainly more so than the writings of Forel, Fabre, McCook, Peckham, and other well-known observers justify. If this question is approached from a too strongly anthropomorphic standpoint, then, as the author remarks, "no answer can easily be given, for the senses, the instincts, the modes of expression of insects are so totally diverse from our own that there is scarcely any point of contact." The mental attitude of the observer becomes the dominant factor in the summing-up and verdict, and this remark also applies to the different schemes used in classification. All classificatory systems are at present on the plane of propositions relatively good or bad, and Mr. Lefroy is unanswerable when he says: "The most diverse views prevail, and there is no standard classification that is or can be universally employed, even if it be admittedly not academically accurate, but sufficiently so for practical purposes." However, he offers a good workable system, which is essentially in agreement with that of Sharp and is sufficient for present needs. The zoogeographical divisions are well discussed and informative, being largely based on entomological data; and if these conclusions are studied together with those in the memoir on the 'Distribution of Vertebrate Animals in India, Ceylon, and Burma' by the late Dr. Blanford, our knowledge of the Indian fauna will be considerably increased.

The subject of the various devices by which "insects protect themselves" is cautiously discussed, as it well deserves to be. There was a time when such devices were first observed and proved, and their methods sought to be discovered subsequently; but in recent times ingenious theories are first invented, and facts to support them left for after-discovery. This particularly applies to the important and interesting theory known as "mimicry," and we agree with our author when he writes:—

"The sincere student with a profound faith in human nature may be cautioned against accepting any conclusions or facts not based on observation of insects in their natural conditions; the search for explanations of insect colouring has almost rendered the whole subject ridiculous, since conclusions have been drawn from museum specimens, which have no relation to the lives of insects."

The greater part of the volume, as might be expected, is devoted to the description and illustration of the principal Indian insects, a subject more interesting to the entomologist than to the general readers of *The Athenæum*. The illustrations are excellent, and are rendered more welcome by the fact that most of them are the work of the artist staff of the Pusa Institute. These artists are wholly natives of India, trained in Art Schools of that country, and the publishers have reproduced all the illustrations in India. We may also draw attention to the work of Mr. Howlett, the second entomologist to the Institute, who has written some of the sections, and of Mr. Burkhill, who has contributed the 'Interlude on Insects and Flowers.'

The volume is a thorough piece of work; it does not exhaust the subject, nor does it say the last word on some disputed conclusions; it is, however, by far the best book on Indian entomology that has yet appeared.

Illustrations of African Blood-sucking Flies other than Mosquitoes and Tsetse-Flies. By E. Edward Austen. (British Museum.)—In 1906 *The Athenæum* contained a review of Mr. Austen's 'Illustrations of British Blood-sucking Flies,' published by the Trustees of the British Museum, and we have now received a similar volume on 'African Blood-sucking Flies,' written by the same author, and also bearing the imprimatur of the British Museum authorities. This work has a value beyond the usual appraisement of entomologists, as it contains the preliminary material in identification of those disease-carriers which are so inimical to animal life in that immense portion of Africa known to natural history students as the Ethiopian region. Mr. Austen has also incorporated all the reports he could find on the distribution, depredations, and bionomics of these insects, so that the publication will serve as an initial vade-mecum for workers in the schools of tropical medicine.

We are glad to see that, in a volume intended to assist investigators who are largely, but not altogether, dependent on technical entomology alone, good coloured figures of the different species of these flies have been given, and "no attempt has been made to provide detailed technical descriptions of species, since experience has shown that such descriptions are of little use to any but specialists." These illustrations, constituting 103 figures on thirteen plates, have brought to the front a new entomological artist in Grace Edwards, who may claim to have succeeded in her work by satisfying the somewhat severe standard in minute details always maintained by Mr. Austen.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

L'Anthropologie (Tome XXI. Fasc. I.) contains an original memoir by the late Dr. Knut Sterjna, Professor at the University of Upsala, on the groups of civilization in Scandinavia at the period of gallery-burials. The learned author of this remarkable article died suddenly of heart disease on the 15th of last November, at the early age of thirty-five years. The period to which it relates is that portion of the Stone Age which, according to Montelius, immediately preceded the Neolithic period. The gallery-burials are found in Jutland, the Danish isles, and the western extremity of Sweden. In these Prof. Sterjna distinguished three different civilizations.

Prince George Cantacuzene follows up his contribution to the craniology of the Etruscans in the twentieth volume of *L'Anthropologie* by a study of the skulls of the ancient Romans, derived from excavations made by him in 1878 in the necropolis of Corneto, near Civita Vecchia. Eleven crania (six male and five female) were found and are now in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. Their mean capacity is for five of the men 1,584 cc., and for the women 1,268 cc.—somewhat less than those of the Etruscan skulls, but still good; the skulls were mesaticephalic, and not lofty, the nose freely leptorhinian, and the face orthognathous.

Dr. Poutrin contributes ethnographical notes on the M'Baka populations of French Congo. Except in the villages situated immediately on the banks of the river, they retain their savage customs in all their purity. They are robust and well made, but not tall: 65 males averaged 1,621 mm. in height, and 42 females 1,558 mm. Although they are cannibals, they cannot be considered an altogether inferior race of negroes. Their fortified villages, the construction of their dwellings, and their domestic utensils and weapons indicate a certain industrial aptitude; and the ornamentation displays some artistic instinct.

A committee has been formed for the erection of a monument to Dr. Ernest Hamy at Boulogne, his native city. M. Perrier, Director of the Museum of Natural History, is president, and Prof. Verneau general secretary. The treasurer is M. le Marquis de Créqui-Montfort, 58, Rue de Londres, Paris, and subscriptions may be forwarded to him. The list of vice-presidents and members of committee includes distinguished anthropologists from many countries.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—March 16.—Mr. S. H. Butcher, President, in the chair.—Prof. C. W. C. Oman, Fellow of the Academy, read a paper on 'Column and Line in the Peninsular War.' In the course of his remarks he described the origin of line formation, and its necessity for all troops depending upon their shooting for victory; he pointed out the popularity of the long bow in the Middle Ages, and the predominance of the pike in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and how the combination of the musket and bayonet opened a new period. He dwelt on the linear tactics of Frederick the Great and his school, and on the introduction of a new system by the generals of the French Republic, namely, the column preceded by swarms of *tirailleurs*; but Napoleon's lieutenants preferred columnar formations, and often made too little use of their light troops. He showed the drawbacks and disadvantages of the new tactics, and how Wellesley went out to Portugal to beat the new French system with steady troops capable of fighting to the last in the two-deep line. He proceeded to describe Wellesley's views on the conflict between line and column, and mentioned his prophetic remarks in 1808 about the Peninsular War. He laid down three postulates for his system: (1) the line must be kept concealed and intact as long as possible; (2) it must be covered by such a thick screen of skirmishers that it cannot be harmed by the enemy's *tirailleurs*; (3) the line must be properly covered on its flanks. These three postulates being duly observed, the line always had the advantage over the column because of its immensely greater shooting power.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 11.—Sir David Gill, President, in the chair.—Mr. Eddington read a paper on the envelopes of Comet Morehouse. The long series of photographs taken at Greenwich afford a means of testing some of the theories for explaining the rapid formation of parabolic envelopes in front of the nucleus. The supposition that matter is ejected from the nucleus of the comet by successive explosions was that which seemed most in accordance with observed facts. At a certain distance from the nucleus light-

pressure from the sun would drive the matter back upon the comet, and it was shown that a parabolic surface would thus be formed. The difficulty in the way of the theory was the enormous force required for the light-pressure, amounting to several thousand times that of gravity. Other theories were suggested in the discussion which followed, including that of the matter being ejected from the sun rather than from the comet; but this did not explain the rapid formation of the parabolic envelopes.

Papers on the "Daylight" Comet (a, 1910) by Father Cortie, Mr. Hinks, and Prof. Newall were read. The spectroscopic observations showed that the bright yellow light of the nucleus was chiefly due to sodium. On January 22nd it appeared that the luminosity of the envelope and side trains was also due to sodium; but by January 28th the sodium was confined to the nucleus, and much enfeebled. The bands due to hydro-carbon were also shown.

The President gave a brief account of a paper by Prof. Backlund relating the results of his researches on Encke's Comet from 1895 to 1908.—A summary was also given of an investigation by Prof. Dyson of the systematic motions of the stars. Several other papers were also partly read.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 9.—Prof. W. W. Watts, President, in the chair.—The President announced that the Council had awarded the proceeds of the Daniel Pidgeon Fund for 1910 to Mr. Robert Boyle, who proposes to make a series of researches on the Carboniferous building-stones of Scotland.—The following communication was read: 'The Carboniferous Succession in Gower, Glamorgan-shire,' by Mr. E. E. Leslie Dixon and Dr. A. Vaughan.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 17.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The Treasurer read a paper by Mr. George Jeffery, Curator of Ancient Monuments in Cyprus, which had for its chief subjects the present condition and presumable future of these most interesting remains. After reference to prehistoric and classic tombs, and to ancient sites generally, an account was given of Byzantine churches and monasteries in the island, which are less known than they deserve. The Gothic architecture developed during the long sway of the Lusignans was the next subject, Mr. Jeffery's account being supplementary to what has been said by M. Camille Enlart in his great work 'L'Art gothique en Chypre.' Allusion was also made to the Venetian fortresses and civic architecture, and to native art during the Venetian and Turkish occupations.

Mr. Jeffery then referred to the deplorable destruction of ancient village churches all over the island, a destruction which has taken place especially during the past thirty years of the British occupation. In almost every case the old church has been pulled down merely on account of its antiquity, that is to say, not because it was ruinous or decayed, but because it was not in the approved style of the present day. It seems that the great social and commercial changes of the last few years have brought about a strange ambition in the minds of the village communities, which takes the form of rebuilding these churches, one village against another. Mr. Jeffery discussed the best means of counteracting the unfortunate native sentiment, and added that as so many of these village churches of Cyprus have been replaced by modern barnlike buildings, it is all the more incumbent on us to save, if possible, those that remain. He himself has secured from further attack almost all the ancient church ruins within the walls of Famagusta, and has obtained the registration, as "ancient monuments," of most of the Government properties having just claims to antiquity. The paper was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Arthur Evans, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Laurence Gomme, and Mr. Arthur Smith took part. Hearty thanks were voted to Mr. Jeffery for drawing attention to this important subject.

LINNEAN.—March 17.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Dr. H. Drinkwater, Mr. F. H. Davey, and Lady Isabel Browne were admitted Fellows.—Dr. L. Cockayne, Mr. W. A. H. Harding, and Miss I. M. Hayward were elected Fellows.

Dr. Drinkwater showed specimens of drawings, in distemper on coloured paper, of wild flowers growing at Wrexham; his object was to draw every plant in the local flora natural size, and he had completed 300, leaving about 500 still to be drawn.

Dr. Otto Stapf, on behalf of the Director,

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, exhibited specimens of *Eysenhardtia amorphoides*, H. B. & K., and demonstrated the exquisite fluorescence of the infusion of the wood of the plant (as described by him in the *Kew Bulletin*, 1907, No. 7, pp. 293-305) by the aid of the electric arc-light of the optical lantern. The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Prof. Dendy, and Mr. Shenstone contributed additional observations.—Mr. J. H. Holland, also on behalf of the Director of Kew, showed samples of soy bean, *Glycine soja*, Sieb. & Zucc. (*G. hispida*, Maxim.), with herbarium specimens of the plant producing this seed. Mr. Craib (visitor), Mr. Bunzo Hayata (from Tokyo), and Dr. Stapf gave further details; and Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Mr. J. S. Gamble, Mr. John Hopkinson, the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, and Dr. A. P. Young joined in the discussion.

The first paper was by Mr. E. P. Stebbing 'On the Life-History of *Chermes himalayensis* on the Spruce (*Picea morinda*) and Silver Fir (*Abies webbiana*) of the North-West Himalaya.' The second paper, 'A Contribution towards our knowledge of the Neotropical Thysanoptera,' was read in title in the absence of the author, Mr. R. S. Bagnall.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 15.—Mr. E. T. Newton in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during February, and also an account of some post-mortem phenomena observed by Mr. E. W. Shann in a specimen of *Lemur fulvus rufifrons* which died recently in the Zoological Gardens at Giza, Egypt.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skin of a new Potto from British East Africa, which was proposed to be called *Perodicticus ibeanus*, sp. n.—Mr. D. Seth-Smith, Curator of Birds, gave an account of some living examples, in the Society's gardens, of the black-hooded parakeet (*Psephenus cucullatus*).—The Secretary read a letter from Mr. G. Jennison, of the Manchester Zoological Gardens, giving an account of the successful breeding of pine-snakes in confinement.—Mr. C. Sillem exhibited some living specimens of the crustacean *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, recently caught in a flooded ditch on Eton Wick Common.

Mr. T. Goodey gave an account of his memoir entitled 'A Contribution to the Skeletal Anatomy of the Fish *Chlamydoselachus anguineus*, Gar.'

Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant read a paper entitled 'Additional Notes on the Birds of Hainan,' based on a small collection recently forwarded to the Society by Mr. Robert Douglas of Shanghai, and, at the suggestion of Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, presented to the Natural History Museum. The collection contained several species of great interest, and two were described as new: *Tephrodornis hainanus* and *Pitta douglasi*, both from the Seven-Finger Mountains. Among the rarities attention was called to a remarkable magpie (*Temnurus niger*) with its curious truncate tail-feathers, the beautiful green Jay (*Cissa kalmuckae*) recently described by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, and a bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) not hitherto recorded from the island.

The Secretary communicated a paper by Dr. Einar Lönnberg 'On the Variation of the Sea-Elephants.'

FOLK-LORE.—March 16.—Miss C. S. Burne, President, in the chair.—Miss Eleanor Hull read a paper on 'The Ancient Hymn-Charms of Ireland.' Miss Hull said that although in some cases, no doubt, the use of these ancient hymns as charms was a result of the sacredness attaching to their authorship, many of them were written with the express object of bringing good-luck and freedom from danger to those who used them. The hymns were used for the purpose of conferring public as well as private benefits. Miss Hull discussed a large number of the hymns, and in particular referred to the one known as 'St. Patrick's Lorica,' which was considered as representative of a group showing definite resemblance to the native charms which they displaced. Miss Hull compared this poem in detail with others from Ireland and Scotland, and traced the pagan elements that occurred in the Christian forms. In most cases the pagan deities have been replaced by saints like St. Michael and St. Brigit.

A paper entitled 'Method and Minotaur,' by Mr. Andrew Lang, was next read. In this Mr. Lang passed in review and criticized Mr. A. B. Cook's priest-king theory of the Minotaur. Mr. Lang said that it was improbable that the wealthy and powerful king of a highly civilized state would submit to an arrangement which necessitated his fighting for his crown every nine years. The story of Theseus and the Minotaur was the saga form of a *Märchen* of worldwide diffusion, and before we could hold it as evidence for the existence of such a custom in Crete, many authoritative examples of the custom would have to be dis-

covered elsewhere. There was apparently no evidence of human sacrifice in prehistoric Cretan art or in any other relics of that country. Public worship, according to Cretan art, consisted of prayer, and offerings of fruit, flowers, and libations. Referring to the custom of antiquaries to explain various rites as survivals of human sacrifice, Mr. Lang alluded to the Italian *Oscella*, which have been so explained, but were probably only warning notices to trespassers. In the discussion which followed Dr. Arthur Evans and others took part.

Before the papers an interesting collection of European folk-lore objects was shown by Dr. W. L. Hildburgh.

PHYSICAL.—March 11.—Prof. H. L. Callendar, President, in the chair.—Dr. W. H. Eccles read a paper 'On Coherers.'—A paper entitled 'Earth-Air Electric Currents' was read by Mr. G. C. Simpson. It described a method for automatically recording the electrical current which passes from the earth into the air during periods of fine weather.—A paper by Dr. B. D. Steele on 'An Automatic Toepler Pump designed to collect the Gas from the Apparatus being Exhausted' was read by the Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—March 23.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Miss E. M. Cripps, and Messrs. T. K. Mackenzie, C. Pryer, and F. A. Walters were elected Members. The evening was devoted to the consideration and exhibition of war-medals.

Miss Helen Farquhar introduced the subject by exhibiting a few specimens from her collection of Stuart badges, and read a paper on their possible use as military rewards during the Civil War. She adduced documentary evidence to prove that both King and Parliament awarded badges to those, such as Welsh, who distinguished themselves in action, quoting the Forlorn Hope and Dunbar medals. In some cases she traced the portraiture by Rawlins to its prototypes in Van Dyck's pictures, notably the King's three-quarter-length figure on the Edge Hill medal, which, apart from Lely's copy, was our only reminiscence of the original picture, destroyed in the Whitehall fire.

Major Freer contributed a monograph on the history of war-medals as illustrated by those awarded to the officers and men of the old 43rd Foot and Monmouthshire Light Infantry, now the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. In tracing the story of the regiment from its origin in 1741 he was able, by biographical notices of individual officers and men, to identify many of the names on the large collection of these medals which he exhibited. Mr. H. C. Lea addressed the meeting on the medallist history of the same regiment, and exhibited almost a complete series of its medals.

Mr. Winter, on behalf of Mr. S. M. Spink, exhibited specimens ranging from Blake's famous medal to two examples of the modern Victoria Cross, and including the original Seringapatam award in gold, of which only thirty were struck.—An interesting contribution by Mr. E. E. Needes contained the Waterloo medal of a troop sergeant-major of the Inniskillings, who was "in the thick of the fight, remaining on the field two days and three nights with nineteen lance and sabre wounds," and yet survived until 1825.—Mr. B. W. Russell exhibited a representative series awarded to the officers and men of the Leicestershire Regiment, ranging from the capture of Louisbourg in 1758 to the present time.—Lieut.-Col. Morrison showed the Japanese war-medal, and, on behalf of Mrs. Hitchins, the gold medal awarded to her father-in-law Lieut.-General Hitchins in the Burmese War of 1826; and Dr. Stanley Bousfield produced the original puncheon for stamping the reverse dies of the medal from the London Highland Society to the Black Watch, recording the death of Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1801.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Contract Law,' Mr. P. Mallard. (Junior Meeting.)
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Moulmein Waterworks,' Mr. P. G. Scott.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'Bergson's Theory of Instinct,' Mr. H. Wildon Carr.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Architecture of Adventure,' Prof. W. R. Lethaby.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 2.—'The Modern Development of the Problem of Alcoholic Fermentation,' Lecture I, Mr. A. Harden.
- Faraday, 8.—'The Nature of the Action of Dyeing,' Mr. W. F. Dreyer.
- Heldane Gee and Mr. W. Harrison.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The New Clyde Bridge: The Caledonian Railway at Glasgow,' Mr. D. A. Matheson.
- 'The Queen Alexandra Bridge over the River Wear, Sunderland,' Messrs. F. C. Buxarlet and A. Hunter.
- Zoological, 8.30.—'On the Alimentary Tract of Certain Birds and on the Mesenteric Relations of the Intestinal Loops,' Mr. F. E. Beddard.
- 'The Caudal Fin of the Teleostomi,' Mr. R. H. Whitehouse.
- 'Some Notes on Tasmanian Frogs,' Mr. T. M. S. English.

- WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'On Two Types of Brooches from the Island of Gotland, Sweden,' Mr. E. T. Leeds.
 Entomological, 8.
 Society of Arts, 8.—'Miniatures,' Mr. Cyril Davenport.
 THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Himalayan Region,' Lecture I. Mr. T. G. Longstaff.
 Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Progress of Electric Braking on the Glasgow Corporation Tramways,' Mr. A. Gerrard.
 Linnean, 8.—'Egg-Seedlings showing Mendelian Results,' Mr. Augustine Henry; 'On the Foraminifera and Ostracoda from Soundings, chiefly deep-water, collected round Fanafuti by H.M.S. Penguin,' Mr. F. Chapman.
 Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
 Astronomical, 8.
 Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Reconstruction and Extension of Eremont Ferry Pier,' Messrs. G. H. Hodgson and H. M. Gell. (Students' Meeting.)
 Philological, 8.—'On the S. Words I am editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Dr. E. Bradley. (Dictionary Evening.)
 Physical, 8.—'An Experimental Demonstration of the Loading of Artificial Telephone Cables,' Mr. B. S. Cohen; 'Further Tests of Brittle Materials,' Mr. W. A. Scole.
 Royal Institution, 9.—'Lowell Observatory. Photographs of the Planets,' Prof. P. Lowell.
 SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Bells, Carillons, and Chimes,' Lecture I, Mr. W. W. Starnes.

Science Gossip.

PROF. SEDGWICK has arranged two courses of lectures to be given next term at the Imperial College which ought to be of especial interest. Dr. Allen, the Director of the Laboratories of the Marine Biological Association, will give a course on 'Marine Biology and Fishery Investigations,' to be followed by a practical course at Plymouth; Mr. R. Assheton will give twenty lectures on 'Organs of Embryonic and Fœtal Nutrition,' accompanied by practical work.

PROF. EDUARD PFLÜGER, the eminent physiologist, whose death is announced in his eighty-first year, studied under Johannes Müller and Du Bois-Reymond, and in 1859 was appointed Professor of Physiology at Bonn, and Director of the Physiological Institute. He carried out much valuable research work, and was the author of a number of important works, among them 'Ueber die Kohlensäure des Blutes,' 'Die teleologische Mechanik der lebendigen Natur,' 'Wesen und Aufgabe der Physiologie,' and 'Untersuchungen über die Physiologie des Elektrotonus.' He was the founder of the *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie*.

PROF. RICCÒ of Catania, owing to his scientific zeal in studying the effects of the recent outbreak of Mount Etna, had a narrow escape from the sad fate which befell the elder Pliny from a similar cause during the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

M. CHARLOIS of the Nice Observatory, the discoverer of a large number of small planets, beginning with one afterwards named Tirza, on May 27th, 1887, was murdered last Sunday evening (Easter Day) by an unknown man, who, under pretence of bringing him a telegram, shot him dead. M. Charlois was in the forty-sixth year of his age, having been born at La Cadière, in the department of Var, on November 26th, 1864.

The moon will be new at 9h. 25m. (Greenwich time) on the evening of the 9th inst., and full at 1h. 23m. on the afternoon of the 24th. She will be in perigee on the morning of the 10th (on which day exceptionally high tides may be expected), and in apogee on the afternoon of the 24th.

THERE will be an occultation of Mars by the moon on the night of the 13th; disappearance at 10h. 28m. (Greenwich mean time) and reappearance at 11h. 4m. Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 5th, but will become visible in the evening about the 20th in the constellation Aries, entering Taurus a few days afterwards, and passing very near the Pleiades on the 29th. Venus will be brilliant in the morning, passing from Aquarius into Pisces;

at greatest western elongation from the sun on the 23rd. Mars is visible throughout the month in the evening, diminishing in brightness; he is situated in the southwestern part of the sky, and will pass due south of the bright star β Tauri on the 17th. Jupiter, having just passed opposition to the sun, is brilliant all night in Virgo. Saturn is not visible this month, being in conjunction with the sun on the 17th.

THE JULIAN CALENDAR (still observed in the Eastern Church) taking this year the Paschal full moon a month later than the Gregorian does, the Oriental Easter will be kept five weeks later than ours, on the day which in the Julian reckoning is the 18th of April, but which we call the 1st of May.

HALLEY'S COMET will on the 16th inst. pass very near the star ω Piscium (of the fourth magnitude), and rise somewhat more than an hour before the sun, the direction of motion being slowly towards the north-east. It will be in perihelion on the 20th, at the distance from the sun of 0.59 in terms of the earth's mean distance, or about 55,000,000 miles. On the 25th its distance from us will be the same as that of the sun, and still diminishing; when nearest, on the 20th of May, it will be within 14,000,000 miles. Numerous photographs of the comet have been obtained from time to time at the Lick Observatory, with the aid of the Crossley reflector, and the Crocker photographic telescope. So early as the middle of December faint traces of a short cone-shaped tail could be seen on the negatives; on one taken by Mr. Olivier with the Crocker telescope on the 28th of January, the tail could be followed to nearly a degree in length. Another on the 4th of February showed a very fine sharp stellar nucleus, less than five seconds of arc in diameter, whilst the axis of the tail appeared as a narrow, sharply defined cone with its base at the head. The form of the tail a few days afterwards completely changed, in consequence, no doubt, of a sudden outburst of activity. On the 10th and 11th of February the narrow cone had disappeared, and given place to a tail made up of several fine streamers, radiating from the head, and extending fully 20' from it. On one of the plates the two longest streamers were straight, whilst the southernmost one was slightly curved.

FINE ARTS

The Cults of the Greek States. By L. Richard Farnell. Vol. V. Illustrated. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

DR. FARNELL'S fifth volume brings to a conclusion his massive work on 'The Cults of the Greek States.' We offer him our sincere congratulations on the accomplishment of a work involving heroic industry, though we learn from the Preface, to our great regret, that he has been unable to include the promised discussion of the cults of the dead. This is a grave omission, inasmuch as the State religion of the Greek *polis* was to an exceptional degree bound up with hero-worship. Dr. Farnell, however, has, for no doubt adequate reasons, determined to publish in a separate treatise the

material he has accumulated under this head.

The present volume deals with the cults of Hermes, Dionysus, Hestia, Ares, and certain minor cults, such as those of Pan, Nymphs, the Sun, and Rivers. Nearly half the volume is devoted to Dionysus, and we may say at the outset that Dr. Farnell's chapter on that god is full of learning and interest, and often borders on illumination. Why, to our minds, it just fails to be convincing we shall show in the sequel.

Dr. Farnell's previous volumes were much hampered by his self-imposed canon that in discussing State cults "the question of *origines* may be set aside." In his discussion of Dionysus this obstructive canon is frankly ignored, and the treatment gains immeasurably. Dr. Farnell's own point of view—he is an accomplished anthropologist—has grown with the growth of his book, indeed, his new wine not infrequently, and most happily, bursts the old Olympian bottles.

Dionysus, he holds—and we are heartily with him—to be one god, not many. All attempts to separate out a Hellenic Dionysus, a Phrygian, a Cretan, shatter against the simple fact that everywhere, beneath local differences of cult and myth, we have the same figure of a nature-god whose worship is marked by sacramental orgy and ecstasy. Further, as Dr. Farnell rightly holds, Dionysus is a Thracian rather than, in the narrowest sense, a Hellenic divinity. Now here the writer seems to us just to miss the important clue, or, if he holds it in his hand, he does not quite see whither it leads, or is afraid to go there. Dionysus is a Thracian, and Thrace was in an earlier stage of civilization than the Greece we know. Dionysus expresses that earlier phase; he is but a half-baked Olympian; we catch our god, so to speak, in the making. By this we mean something explicit. Dionysus is not yet fully anthropomorphized, fully humanized. About him cling nature-elements of earth and tree and plant and beast, and, as will shortly be shown, of sun and moon.

The characteristic of the worship of Dionysus is, we have been told to satiety, that it is orgiastic. What do we mean by orgiastic? Therein lies the whole secret. The *orgies* of the god are not primarily licentious rites; they are magical rites, rites of *opus operatum*, of working, doing, bringing about, causing to be. The savage thinks that he can make the fields and the beasts of the field bring forth by rites of dancing, rites mimetic and impulsive. The *erga* of Hesiod, the tilled fields, are fertilized by *orgia*. We venture on this explanation as consonant both with sound and sense. It is not a little interesting to find that in the Thrace of to-day (p. 107) the *orgies* of Dionysus still go on at Viza, the old Bizye capital of the Thracian kings. The Director of the British School at Athens, Mr. Dawkins, found the peasants masquerading, dressed in goatskins, carrying the *phallos* and the *liknon*, mumming a

rude play which embodied marriage and birth and death, and using it now, as long ago, for "vegetation magic" to bring a good harvest.

What makes the worship of Dionysus priceless to the student of religion is, then, simply this—that here we have a god caught at an early stage of his development, before he has shed his nature-garb, his beast or plant form. We suspect the same stages for Zeus and Hermes and Athene, and for all the sacred twelve; but in Dionysus we actually have them. Now, as regards certain elements, the earth elements, Dr. Farnell clearly recognizes this, though he does not adequately emphasize the point that just because Dionysus is a Thracian, *i.e.*, the outcome of half-civilized thinking, we catch him at this stage. What Dr. Farnell fails to recognize—and it mars his whole book—is this, that to the making of almost every god and every goddess there went elements not only of earth but also of heaven. The only materials that can go to the making of a primitive god are man himself and the universe, which is not man, and to which he reacts. His reactions, it is true, are first and foremost to the things of earth—to other men and other beasts and other plants that affect his well-being; but after a time he lifts his eyes heavenward, and learns first that the moon gives him months and light at night, and then that the sun gives him light and warmth, and seasons for his sowing and reaping.

For long, much too long, scholars have reacted against the mythology of sun and moon. The reaction was brought about by the learned absurdities perpetrated in the name of these two lights. But the danger is over now. The old error was to suppose that sun or moon or dawn exhausted the content of a god; the new truth, born of psychology and anthropology, is to see that into the content of every man's experience, and hence of every man's divinities, enter elements from sun and moon. This is what Dr. Farnell—who suffers from a veritable scare as to sun myths—fails to see, and this is why, to our mind, his picture of Dionysus remains incomplete: he does not clearly recognize that Dionysus, like Zeus, like Hermes, like any and every divine name, is but a focus, a magnet round which conceptions cluster from heaven above as well as earth below. The sequence observed in theological speculation seems always to be the same. As Mr. Payne long ago noted in his 'History of the New World' (vol. i. p. 475), the primitive cultivator begins with the gods of the earth; next he advances to the atmospheric powers, or gods of the weather, powers at first conceived of as dwelling in the tops of mountains, and only gradually disengaged from earth; next he infers that these important gods are subject to yet higher powers, which regulate the thunder, the winds, the rain, and the production of food. These powers are the sun, the moon, and the stars. The cycle of naturism is here complete.

Dr. Farnell has not clearly grasped the later stage of this cycle, and this leads him into some curious views and omissions. One example may suffice. Every student notes with surprise—and the shock is always instructive—that Dionysus, the supposed "wine god," is, on the testimony of Philochorus, worshipped with sober libations, *nephalia*. The simple explanation is that all the gods of the older stratum before the coming of wine had *nephalia*—milk, honey, and the like. Dr. Farnell is not satisfied with this explanation. He sees (p. 199) that among the list of divinities enumerated by Philochorus as having *nephalia* at Athens were light divinities—Sun, Moon, Dawn; he does not see that Dionysus, too, is, in some of his aspects, a "light divinity," and it is as such, in his primitive nature-aspect, that he demands *nephalia*. What, then, it may fairly be asked, are the sun or moon elements in Dionysus, and how do they contribute to complete our conception of him? There are about the primitive cult of this god more elements of the moon than the sun. The sun elements tended to cluster round another primitive Thracian, Ares, whose figure on the coins of Thrace is often accompanied by solar symbols—the wheel, the rayed star, the swastika, and the like. The moon is to our English minds—not to the Teutonic mind generally—feminine; to the Phrygians the moon was masculine, *Men*; and Phrygian, be it remembered, spells something near akin to Thracian. The moon makes and governs the months, and, so long as there is a moon-calendar, the moon will be male. When, with the advance of agriculture, and the discovery of the seasons, a sun-calendar prevails, the moon fades into a woman, Selene. Originally, and still to-day in popular superstition, the moon's waxing and waning is the source of all increase. All plants, Pliny tells us, wax and wane with the moon, except the ill-conditioned onion.

In Phrygia, and among the Orphics always—perhaps owing to this shift of gender—the moon, *Men*, was bisexed, *ἀρσενόθελος*; the clear Greek mind, impatient of such unnatural incongruities, misunderstood the bisexed Phrygian gods, and taxed them with effeminacy. Dionysus in 'The Bacchæ,' and the tetralogy of Æschylus that preceded 'The Bacchæ,' is always emasculate—a man-woman with long curls, a girl-faced stranger. Of this motive Euripides makes, of course, wonderful use—this terrible gentleness of the god, this mild magic that is beyond strength, that scorns force, yet utterly subdues. But whence came the motive? Why is Dionysus effeminate? Because he is drunken? But drink is not a vice exclusively, or even characteristically, feminine. The answer is simple. Dionysus is feminine because from Phrygia he brings elements of the bisexed Phrygian moon-god, *Mên* :—

ταυρόκερος Μῆνη νυκτιδρόμος ἡεροφῶτι,
αὐξομένη καὶ λειπομένη, θῆλύς τε καὶ ἀρσιν.
Orph. Hymn ix.

In the light of the moon god we understand why, when Pentheus ('Bacchæ,' 485) asks Dionysus,

How is thy worship held, by night or day?

the god makes answer :—

Most often night; 'tis a majestic thing
The darkness.

The festivals of Dionysus were *trieteric*, *i.e.*, celebrated not yearly, but in alternate years. The usual, and we believe the correct, explanation of this is that the trieteric system was adopted to effect a reconciliation between the old moon year and the new sun year—that the *trieterica* were, in fact, calendar festivals. Dr. Farnell makes the interesting suggestion that the arrangement may have been due to the biennial shifting of the fields sown—a shifting necessary in poor soils, and when the rotation of crops was unknown. Such shifting is said to be still practised in Assam. The two explanations do not conflict; they may easily have been coincident.

One thing is clear: the Thracians, who, like the Phrygians, probably began by worshipping the primitive measurer the moon, passed on to sun worship. Maximus the Tyrian tells us that in his day the Pæonians, a Thracian tribe, revered Helios, and the Pæonian image of Helios is a small disk on a long pole (Max Tyr. 8. 8). Orpheus was a Thracian, and Orpheus was torn to pieces by the Mænads because he "would not worship Dionysus, but accounted Helios the greatest of the gods." The statement is made by Eratosthenes, but he quotes from a lost play of Æschylus. In the light of the moon worship of the Phrygian Dionysus we understand the hostility of the Thracian sun-worshippers; we understand, too, why in the 'Troades' of Euripides the chorus of Phrygian captives, when they see their city deserted by the gods, lament nightlong revels (*παννύχως*) that might have been to Dionysus, and above all

The golden Images and the Moons of Troy,
The twelve Moons and the mighty names they
bear :—

Φρυγῶν τε ζᾶθει σελα-
ναι συνδῶδεκα πλῆθει.

Eur., 'Troas,' 1075, trans. Murray.

This is only one of many instances in which we would ask Dr. Farnell to reconsider a prejudice against sun and moon myths—a prejudice once salutary, now obsolete and obstructive. It was through their worship and understanding of the heavenly bodies that the Greeks came to those notions of law and order, Dike and Themis, number and rhythm, that are characteristic of their genius. Earth taught them of life, and heaven taught them of the measure and limitation by which life is lived to the fullest; heaven taught them of *Harmonia*. If we would understand their poetry and their philosophy as these grew out of their religion, while we realize to the full Gaia, the earth, we must not disallow Ouranos, heaven.

French Châteaux and Gardens in the Sixteenth Century. By J. A. du Cerceau. Selected and described by W. H. Ward. Illustrated. (Batsford.)—Mr. Ward has made a valuable discovery—for it really amounts to this—in turning his attention to the large number of Du Cerceau's original drawings for the engravings in 'Les plus excellents Bastiments de France' and other works, which have remained neglected by architectural students in the Print-Room at the British Museum, though coming there originally with the library of George III. They are drawn in indian ink on vellum, mounted on cardboard sheets, and are beautiful examples of pen-draughtsmanship, while they are further of much interest through being larger in scale, and richer in detail, than the published engravings, from which they also sometimes vary considerably.

Of most importance, however, are the two views showing De l'Orme's design for the Palace of the Tuileries, which, for some reason, were not included by Du Cerceau in the published work, though the ground-plan and elevations of the small part carried out during his lifetime were. Owing to the importance of the building and the fact that it was continued at intervals by others who largely modified the original design, much conjecture has been occasioned as to De l'Orme's intentions. These drawings thus fill a considerable gap in architectural history, and moreover show a design exceedingly picturesque, and more homogeneous than had been supposed. In particular, the upper portion of the staircase pavilion is far better than that carried out: the extreme richness of the attic story to the galleries is confined to the central court, the lateral courts being simpler, while the elliptical buildings dividing the latter are shown as domed halls of remarkable design.

The manner in which Mr. Ward has prepared this volume is admirable. Of the 116 sheets in the British Museum referring to 'Les plus excellents Bastiments de France' (the author states there are also 11 sheets in the Bibliothèque Nationale, these being all now extant), he has selected about 45 drawings, choosing from among the illustrations of the work of the sixteenth century those which especially refer to Du Cerceau's own work, or which differ most from the published engravings. The drawings are very successfully reproduced—some 30 in plates, and the remainder in the text; and each building is introduced by a brief historical survey with plans and other information. These are models of what such notices should be, giving a great deal of information (freely added to in foot-notes) in the most compact form; and there are abundant evidences of care and scholarship. For many of his facts, however, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to Baron H. von Geymüller. In the biographical sketch are included the names of many of Du Cerceau's descendants who practised architecture, with a list of their principal works. There is a clearly stated argument as to which buildings he himself designed, while his work as writer and illustrator is just as adequately treated.

On Plate VII. the titles of the two views of Chambord, described as from the north and south respectively, should have been reversed to agree with the plan, while in the original work they are described as from the west and east. Plate XIX. also is not quite correctly described as an isometric projection. It is in fact a curious drawing with the lateral courts in perspective, while

the central one is not. These are trifling blemishes, but worth noting in so careful a work.

'Les plus excellents Bastiments de France' is an invaluable contemporary record of the architecture of the great houses built during, or just before, the Renaissance, but it is extremely difficult to obtain, and the engravings, though somewhat larger, are far less clear than the reproductions in this volume. Though only between one-third and one-fourth of the total number, they include many of the most interesting buildings and the best drawings; and the thanks of all architectural students are once again due to Mr. Batsford, alike for undertaking the publication and for the excellent manner in which it is carried out.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE majority of the paintings in this exhibition are by artists of the old school. To them picture-making consists primarily in the more or less careful selection and arrangement of form, colour being merely an arbitrary and often very disturbing addition, with no real bearing on the structure of the work. Yet among these examples we find signs that the modern notion of colour as the very basis of the structure of a picture is gaining ground. In the water-colour rooms Mr. Arthur Ellis (157), cautiously, and with a respectable stiffening of linear design to give him courage; Messrs. Alfred East (185), Murray Smith (279, 285), and R. G. Eves (273), with more confidence; and Mr. W. T. Hawksworth (200) with uncompromising boldness declare themselves for the new movement. Among the oil painters Mr. Sheard (15 and 61) and Mr. Gilchrist (100) incline in the same direction, though with tactful reserve; but Mr. Joseph Simpson (3) gaily flings his cap over the mill, and proclaims that if in nature you can discern a colour-sequence of beautifully related tones, you may take over without examination any linear design which happens to be united to it, because that element in a picture is really without importance to the artist who has learnt to free himself from conventional vision. Mr. Simpson thus takes his stand beside the revolutionary M. Manet, and heralds the younger school of English painters along what we believe to be for them the path of progress. If the ingenious Mr. Whistler could be induced to exhibit in the Suffolk Street Galleries, they might become a rendezvous for artists of the newer school.

The general effect of the exhibition must be our excuse if we have momentarily lost sight of a pettifoggish detail—the date of 1910 printed on the catalogue. This shows, of course, the value of documentary evidence as a kind of monitory finger on the sleeve of criticism, reminding us in the present instance that Whistler is dead, Manet is dead—both have been dead for years, have received canonization, and cannot now be regarded as revolutionary influences. None the less, but for its disastrous last sentence (which suffers from the ill-luck which dogs one's efforts at practical helpfulness), our opening paragraph has the soundness of a first impression. We are in a world into which influences of an earlier day have only just penetrated, and cautious impressionism is welcomed as a livelier symptom than it would be, say, at the New English Art Club. The hope of twenty-five years ago

still suffices for a body of artists who are, of course, none the worse for being behind the times.

The healthy objectivity, however, which for them counts as a virtue is more disquieting in painters of more modern training, and the haphazard groupings of London societies have placed on our list of enterprising adventurers one artist who by now should have passed through this phase altogether. The ease and certainty of Mr. Joseph Simpson's 'The Mirror' brand it as of the twentieth century, to be judged as such. From this point of view it is an instance (extreme in the work of Mr. Simpson, but often surpassed in that of half a dozen of the more advanced group of painters to which he belongs) of that scorn for highly developed rhythm of form which in Manet was a healthy recoil from conventional composition, but in them is becoming an imitative convention of a much less respectable kind, because it imitates what was merely negative in the first place. We would ask of an intrinsically capable group of younger painters some critical examination of their reasons for accepting so easily as final this relegation of the function of plastic design to one of mere receptivity.

Plastic structure and colour-structure are the two bases on which the art of painting rests, hardly ever, we may say, with equal force so long as it progresses, and this is consistent with our own humble observations of bipedal locomotion. Manet had a vision of the Muse of Painting standing on the left leg when his predecessors were convinced that her whole grace depended on her standing solidly on the right, the other being merely used for perfecting and correcting the balance. They were horrified at the revolutionary who so clearly saw her in the opposite pose—who vowed that the whole weight of the body was on the left leg, and that he could trace the action of the gluteus medius pulling it over. For a whole generation she has so been poised, and there is a fear that the right foot is now capable of little more than reflex action.

To drop a simile which is useful only as similes are—paintings of the class which we are discussing, and which form a very appreciable percentage of the best work in our exhibitions, are often admirable for a use of colour which far surpasses the limits of mere just observation—for a power of colour-structure and colour-invention; but, judged as the pictures rather than studies which by their scale they pretend to be, they show an alarming readiness to reduce draughtsmanship to a semi-mechanical juggling with the spaces and angles presented for unification. Is it not time to attempt some revival of imaginative plastic visualization—of invention, or at least of the severer abstraction of significant form that may lead to it?

Now these may seem sophistical reasons for praising in one man what is deprecated in another, yet they are after all but just penalties on a public indifferent to things artistic. Artists have really no knowledge of one another's aims, but remain so many units separated not merely by temperament, but also by an artificially maintained ignorance of modern advances, and we see benevolent Academicians cheerfully setting out to encourage "what best typifies the modern movement" while innocent of all acquaintance with the principles of Manet or Degas. To avoid such misapplications of standard, and imaginatively to place oneself at the point of view of each of the painters of very mixed origin who jostle one another in our exhibitions, implies the use of verbal gymnastics.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

At the open meeting on March 11th Mr. J. M. Rigg, Historical Adviser to the School, read a paper entitled 'Suggestions as to the Scope and Method of Historical Research under the Direction of the British School of Rome,' in which he gave reasons for limiting the scope of such research to Italian history from the twelfth to the seventeenth century inclusive.

The history of the first *risorgimento* of Italy, which began with the successful resistance offered by the Lombard League to the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and was completed by the defeat of the Emperor Frederic II.'s lifelong attempt to reduce the peninsula to subjection, was treated as of primary importance, because, through the consequent Renaissance, it profoundly influenced the subsequent history, not of Italy alone, but also of Europe, indeed of the world at large. Mr. Rigg submitted that no adequate Life of Frederic II. exists in English, and that such a Life should be written from first-hand sources, the primary evidence relied upon being fully set forth, and all the authorities tabulated, in appendices. The Life would be introduced by a succinct, but thoroughly authentic account of the campaigns of Barbarossa and Henry VI. in Italy, and followed by an equally trustworthy narrative of the conquest of the realm by Charles of Anjou.

Later periods it was proposed to treat in a series of monographs on great Doges, and other leaders of men, whether rulers or revolutionaries, who at great crises played an important part in determining, for weal or woe, the course of Italian history, each monograph being based upon strictly original authorities set forth or indicated as in the Life of Frederic II.

A series of monographs was also projected on epochs of art (including letters): each epoch to be surveyed in the light of the ideas and other influences which determined it, and the criticism to be kept severely objective, if not by the suppression of personal preferences, at any rate by strict economy in their expression.

Great crises in the history of the Church, such as the Papal Schism, would be treated in a similar series of monographs; and the *haute politique* of the Curia was indicated as an important subject of investigation, even in comparatively recent times.

A further series of monographs was contemplated, dealing with the great Italian saints or leaders of religious movements, whether saints strictly so called or not. The difficulty and delicacy of this task were fully recognized, but it was hoped that it might be found possible to combine a sympathetic attitude with the critical spirit and method.

Mr. F. G. Newton, a student of the School, read a paper on 'Pisan Churches in Sardinia.' These churches belong chiefly to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and were built during the Pisan domination of the island. There are some extremely interesting examples of the style, and they have suffered far less from alterations and additions of later centuries than the churches of the same period on the continent. S. Gavino is an interesting example of a church with an apse at both east and west ends, which may have been derived from the Roman basilica form. Saccargia is famous for its fine campanile, one of the few left standing in the island. Among the many other interesting churches in Sardinia, S. Pietro di Sorres must certainly rank as one of the finest examples of Pisan architecture.

NADAR THE CARICATURIST.

It was announced in the 'Fine-Art Gossip' of *The Athenæum* of March 21st, 1908, that the Bibliothèque Nationale had had the good fortune to acquire the 'Panthéon-Nadar,' an extensive collection of "portraits-chargés" or caricatures of famous men, by Nadar and other artists, but "avec son concours." Nadar was then in his eighty-eighth year, and it came as a surprise that this once famous caricaturist was still living.

Two years later it becomes our duty to record his death, which occurred last week. Nadar, whose name in private life was Félix Tournachon, was born in Paris on April 5th, 1820, and was descended from a family of printers of Lyons. He abandoned the study of medicine for the pen, and after contributing articles to papers in his native city, took up his residence in Paris in 1842, and wrote over the signature of "Nadar" in various periodicals. At one time secretary to Charles de Lesseps, and at another to Victor Grandin, he travelled in North Germany and had the distinction of residing in a Prussian prison for some weeks. Returning to Paris, he turned his attention to drawing, among many other things, and started *La Revue Comique*, which had a short life of thirteen months, and in which he was assisted by another well-known caricaturist, Bertall, and others. He then, with his brother Adrien, opened a photographic studio, which almost immediately became a great success, and the name still indicates one of the best firms of photographers in Paris.

His most famous undertaking was the Panthéon-Nadar (1854), and this gallery of contemporary celebrities had a European vogue. For over ten years he was a constant contributor to the *Charivari*, the *Journal pour Rire*, and other papers of the lighter sort. In addition he wrote many books: 'La Robe de Déjanire' (1841), which ran into three editions; 'Quand j'étais Étudiant' (1857), 'Le Miroir aux Alouettes' (1858), 'Pierrot Ministère' (1847), and 'Pierrot Boursier' (1854). The last two were produced on the Paris stage.

Not content with these forms of enterprise, he devoted his attention to "navigation aérostatique," and made a number of more or less successful journeys in the balloon *Le Géant*, turning his experiences in this direction to literary account in 'Mémoires du Géant, à Terre et en l'Air' (1864), and 'Le Droit au Vol' (1865), of which an English version appeared in 1866. At the siege of Paris he took an active part in the construction and equipment of balloons, and in 1871 published 'Les Ballons en 1870.' This was followed at intervals by other books, partly historical, and partly fantastic, notably a 'Histoire Buissonnière' (1877); 'L'Hôtellerie des Coquecigrues' (1880); 'La Passion Illustrée, sinon illustre, de N. S. Gambetta, selon l'Evangile de Saint (Charles) Laurent' (1882); 'Le Général Fricassier' (1882); and 'Le Monde ou l'on Patauge' (1883).

Nadar was the Michel Ardan of Jules Verne, "curieux, drôle, excentrique, original." A caricaturist himself, he was frequently caricatured, at least twice by André Gill. One of these views was published in *Les Hommes d'Aujourd'hui* of November 1st, 1878, with the attributes of Nadar's three pursuits—the drawing pen, the balloon, and the camera. W. R.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE resignation of the Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, after twenty-five years of arduous service, deserves some special comment. He retires on a pension, and will certainly carry with him the goodwill and regrets of all his working colleagues. It is pleasant also to learn that there is no question of ill-health involved, and that Mr. Hope still expects to be able to keep up his connexion with the Society in various unofficial ways, particularly in excavations, in which he has for many years proved himself an expert.

Mr. Hope's work as an excavator began in his own county of Derby in 1878, when he took the foremost part in uncovering the long-buried ruins of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Dale. On moving to Rochester, he gave up his leisure time to similar research in Kent. His assistance in such matters, as well as in writing papers on the stories of English religious houses, was eagerly sought by various provincial societies, especially by the Royal Archaeological Institute, of which he is a Vice-President. His first published work was an important volume on the 'History and Records of All Saints' Collegiate Church, Derby,' which was written by him, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Cox, in 1881.

ALL practical antiquaries, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will recognize the value of his services as Secretary. It is not detracting from the credit due to many members of the Council, and other officials both past and present, to say that the more expansive and generous policy of the old Society since it has been installed at Burlington House is in a great measure due to Mr. Hope's support and initiative. Among his monographs on religious houses, those on the Abbeys of Furness and Fountains are masterpieces of their kind.

MR. H. M. CUNDALL, Keeper of the Paintings in the Victoria and Albert Museum, retired on a pension last Thursday. He entered the public service in 1865.

PROF. JOHANNES SCHILLING, the distinguished sculptor, whose death at the age of eighty-one is announced from Dresden, was best known by his colossal bronze statue of Germania on the Niederwald, and by the fine groups on the Brühl Terrace and the Neue Theater in Dresden. Schilling was a pupil of Rietschel, Drake, and Hähnel, and the winner of the Dresden travelling scholarship, which enabled him to spend some years in Italy before settling in Dresden. There he eventually received the appointment of Professor of Sculpture at the Art Academy, which he held till 1906. During the last years of his life he was blind.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Can any reader of *The Athenæum* furnish information relating to two pictures exhibited at the Winter Exhibition of 1880 at Burlington House? They were inscribed: 'D. Camerino Arcangelus Pinxit'; they represented the Crucifixion and the Madonnas and Child with angels, and bore the Nos. 221, 222, being lent to the exhibition by Mrs. Longland. Information is earnestly desired as to the present whereabouts of these pictures, and as to whether reproductions or photographs of them are known to exist."

MR. T. J. LARKIN is holding shortly at his galleries in Bond Street an exhibition of Chinese rugs and carpets dating from the sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth.

Two important sales of mezzotint and other engravings will be held during the present month—one at Vienna, and the other at Amsterdam. The earlier is made up of several collections, and will be held by Messrs. F. Muller & Co. at their galleries in the Doelenstraat, Amsterdam, from the 11th to the 15th inst. It is especially rich in fine proofs of the best English and French engravers of the eighteenth century. There is an extraordinary "lot" of 10,000 portraits from the Collection Drugulin of Leipzig, formed upwards of twenty years ago.

The second sale will be held by Messrs. Gilhofer & Rauschburg at Vienna from the 18th to the 20th inst. It consists of the "Kupferstichsammlung des Polytechnischen Zentralvereines in Würzburg," started in the early years of the last century by Prof. Franz Oberthür, of whom a portrait is given in the brief preface to the sale-catalogue. It is particularly rich in English prints with examples by and after Bartolozzi, Cosway, Earlom, Gainsborough, Morland, Sir J. Reynolds, J. R. Smith, Ward, and Watson. The elaborately illustrated catalogue contains a generous selection of reproductions.

EVER alive to "actualities," the French artists have not been slow to make the most out of the artistic possibilities of the recent floods. In February last an exhibition was held at the Devambes Galleries of pictures inspired by the inundations. A second exhibition of the same nature, and consisting of about 250 pictures, was opened last week at the Galerie C. Brunner, 11, Rue Royale, the profits of which will go to the fund organized on behalf of the victims of the catastrophe. At the Galerie Druet, 20, Rue Royale, yet a third exhibition of the same character is being opened.

EXHIBITIONS.

- Art. (April 2).—Mrs. E. Latham Greenfield's Picture 'The Ice Cavern,' Private View, New Dudley Galleries.
- International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers.
 - Eleventh Annual Exhibition, Grafton Galleries.
 - Mr. Joseph Longhurst's Oil Paintings, Messrs. Colclum's Gallery.
 - Mr. J. Campbell Mitchell's Landscape Paintings, Baillie Gallery.
 - Mr. A. R. Quinton's Water-Colours of the Wyre and Hampstead Heath, Private View, New Dudley Galleries.
 - 'Romance and Arabesque,' Paintings by Mr. W. Allison Martin; and Water-Colours by Miss A. M. Paterson and Mr. J. Wright, Baillie Gallery.
- Mus. Mr. A. W. Rich's Water-Colours of English Landscape, Press View, Alpine Club, Mill Street, V.
- Pat. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Summer Exhibition, Private View, 5a, Pall Mall, East.

MUSIC

MR. BEECHAM'S SEASON AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

MR. THOMAS BEECHAM'S *opéra comique* season at His Majesty's Theatre (May 9th to July 13th) opens with Offenbach's 'Tales of Hoffmann' ('Les Contes d'Hoffmann'). The composer devoted many years to this opera, but died a few months before its production at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1881. It is an exceedingly clever and effective work, and is often performed on the Continent. The Berlin Opéra Comique company gave excellent performances of it at the Adelphi Theatre in 1907.

Among other operas promised are three by Mozart: 'Il Seraglio,' 'Figaro,' and 'Cosi fan tutte.' The first, which has not been heard since 1881 at Covent Garden, contains most delightful music; the excep-

tionally high and low notes, in the soprano and bass parts respectively, have, however, proved obstacles to the frequent presentation of the work. 'Cosi fan tutte' was first heard in London in 1811, then in 1825, and in English in 1828 and 1841. In 1881, though announced to be performed twice during the German opera season at Drury Lane under the direction of Dr. Richter, it was not given. Its revival will be interesting, for if not so great as 'Figaro' or 'Don Juan,' it is full of lovely music.

Massenet's charming opera 'Werther,' performed at Covent Garden in 1894 with Jean de Reszke, and at his special request, and Johann Strauss's attractive 'Die Fledermaus' will both be welcome. Sir Charles Stanford's 'Shamus O'Brien,' produced in London in 1896, well deserves revival.

Méhul's 'Joseph' will be heard for the first time in England. Of this work, produced at Paris in 1807, the romance 'A peine au sortir de l'enfance' is perhaps the only number of it known here. The music is simple, but, as Mr. Arthur Hervey in his 'French Music' remarks, "absolutely sincere." In 1860 Wagner, recalling his "coaching" of the Riga company in this opera in 1838, said of it: "I felt uplifted and ennobled for the while, when rehearsing Méhul's glorious 'Joseph.'" In 1899 it was given at the Paris Opéra with recitatives added by M. Bourgault-Ducoudray, but as Mr. Beecham announces a season of *opéra comique*, Méhul's work may then be given, as intended by the composer, as a "drame en trois actes, en prose, mêlé de chant." The term *opéra comique* applied to this and certain other operas is unfortunate. It does not mean comic opera, but is merely used for operas in which there is spoken dialogue.

Finally, we are promised the late Edmond Misa's 'Muguet,' produced at the Paris Opéra Comique on March 18th, 1903. The libretto, by MM. Michel Carré and Georges Hartmann, is based on Ouida's novel 'Two Little Wooden Shoes.' The librettists, however, changed the name of the heroine, and the *dénouement*. Edmond Misa died recently at the age of forty-nine. He wrote various operas and operettas. His one-act *drame lyrique*, 'Maguelonne,' produced at Covent Garden in July, 1903, under the direction of M. Messager, with Madame Calvé in the principal part, was not performed at Paris until last year (Théâtre Lyrique, March 31st).

Musical Gossip.

THE YORK MUSICAL FESTIVAL is fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, July 20th and 21st. It will be held in the Great Hall of the Exhibition Buildings.

THE HEIDELBERG BACH SOCIETY, in conjunction with the Academic Choral Society, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by giving an important three days' festival, on October 23rd, 24th, and 25th, devoted entirely to the works of J. S. Bach, beginning with the minor Mass. Church cantatas, orchestral and chamber music, concertos for violin and for two claviers, &c., will be included in the scheme.

CARL GOLDMARK's opera 'The Queen of Sheba' will shortly be given, for the first time in the United Kingdom, by the Carl Rosa Company at the Theatre Royal Manchester. Solomon and the Queen of

Sheba will be impersonated by Mr. Charles Victor and Miss Doris Woodall.

"HET RESIDENTIE ORKEST" from the Hague will give a concert at Queen's Hall next Wednesday afternoon. The conductor, Dr. Henri Viotta, Director of the Hague Conservatoire, is well known as a writer, also as an accomplished pianist.

In the evening of the same day the Edward Mason Choir will give at Queen's Hall a programme including two first performances: 'The Lay of St. Cuthbert,' for chorus and orchestra, by Mr. William H. Speer, and 'A Somerset Rhapsody,' for orchestra, by Gustav von Holst; also two works for the first time in London: Mr. A. Herbert Brewer's 'Sir Patrick Spens,' ballad for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra, and Mr. Nicholas Gatty's 'Fly, Envious Time,' for chorus and orchestra.

ÉDOUARD COLONNE, the able French conductor, died at Paris last Monday. He was born in 1838 at Bordeaux, and studied at the Paris Conservatoire. In 1874 he founded the "Concerts du Châtelet," and it was by the fine performances of the works of Berlioz for chorus and orchestra that the success of the undertaking was assured. In 1896 Colonne and his orchestra paid their first visit to London, and gave concerts at Queen's Hall. He afterwards visited England professionally several times, the last occasion being in 1908, when, during the absence of Mr. Henry J. Wood and his band at the Sheffield Festival, Colonne conducted Mr. Beecham's New Symphony Orchestra at four of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- Sat. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon. London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
Tues. London Trio, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
Wed. Het Residentie Orkest, 3, Queen's Hall.
Grand Orchestral Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
Edward Mason Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
Sat. — Mr. John Coates's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—*Alias Jimmy Valentine.* By Paul Armstrong. Suggested by O. Henry's Short Story 'A Retrieved Reformation.'

It is to be hoped, in Mr. Gerald du Maurier's own interest, that this is the last play in which he will be asked to devote his refined and alert talent to vitalizing the gentleman burglar. Were the possibility of the spoiling of an accomplished actor not involved, we might derive not a little amusement from noting how in this class of play the conventional types are curiously transformed. A criminal—generally reformed, we must admit—here takes the place of the hero, and, instead of the villain, we see dogging the steps of the man who solicits our sympathies, and threatening the happiness of his innocent sweetheart, a detective, remorseless in his hostility, and usually so portrayed as to stir the rebel

instincts that are latent even in the most respectable. But though our penitent may wear, as here, the hideous garb of a convict of Sing Sing prison, listen momentarily to solicitations of old comrades who recall the joys of the crackman's trade, and foil the detective in the true criminal's manner by inventing a sham alibi—though he even consents in the end to pick a lock again—this gentleman-burglar is only our friend the hero in a different dress. When he is once released from prison and started on a life of honesty he is as proof as any Adelphi stalwart against the temptations of crime, and only uses his old gifts to save his sweetheart's little sister from being suffocated in an air-tight safe.

The scene in which the cashier, as "Jimmy Valentine" has become, after sand-papering his hands and being blind-folded, puzzles out the trick of the safe, while the girl he loves and the detective look on at this betrayal of his past, is very effective in a sensational way, and it ends in just the fashion to please the sentimentalist, the detective releasing his prey from feelings of pity and admiration. Altogether, to those who like melodrama this particular example will appeal, because it is neatly put together, written with an eye to aptness of dialogue as well as ingenuity of situation, and reserves its best thrill to the last. Mr. du Maurier's able supporters, Miss Alexandra Carlisle, Mr. Guy Standing, and Mr. Hallard deserve, as he does, a less mechanical employment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—P. P.—J. D.—A. L.—A. K.—Received.

F. A.—W. H. G. F.—G. W. M.—R. W. C.—Not suitable for us.

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	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	386
BELL & SONS	408
CATALOGUES	385
CAXTON PUBLISHING CO.	388
CHATTO & WINDUS	412
EDUCATIONAL	385
EXHIBITIONS	385
HARPER & BROS.	408
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JACK	411
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in., 242 in., 244 in., 246 in., 248 in., 250 in., 252 in., 254 in., 256 in., 258 in., 260 in., 262 in., 264 in., 266 in., 268 in., 270 in., 272 in., 274 in., 276 in., 278 in., 280 in., 282 in., 284 in., 286 in., 288 in., 290 in., 292 in., 294 in., 296 in., 298 in., 300 in., 302 in., 304 in., 306 in., 308 in., 310 in., 312 in., 314 in., 316 in., 318 in., 320 in., 322 in., 324 in., 326 in., 328 in., 330 in., 332 in., 334 in., 336 in., 338 in., 340 in., 342 in., 344 in., 346 in., 348 in., 350 in., 352 in., 354 in., 356 in., 358 in., 360 in., 362 in., 364 in., 366 in., 368 in., 370 in., 372 in., 374 in., 376 in., 378 in., 380 in., 382 in., 384 in., 386 in., 388 in., 390 in., 392 in., 394 in., 396 in., 398 in., 400 in., 402 in., 404 in., 406 in., 408 in., 410 in., 412 in., 414 in., 416 in., 418 in., 420 in., 422 in., 424 in., 426 in., 428 in., 430 in., 432 in., 434 in., 436 in., 438 in., 440 in., 442 in., 444 in., 446 in., 448 in., 450 in., 452 in., 454 in., 456 in., 458 in., 460 in., 462 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